





## Roosevelt Remembered: Soviet Nostalgia

By Seth Mydans  
New York Times Service  
MOSCOW — In Yalta, where the wartime allies met to map the future, there is no street named for Stalin or for Churchill. But tree-lined Roosevelt Street, which runs into Lenin Square, is a favorite for strollers near the harbor.

Franklin D. Roosevelt has always held a special place for Russians among U.S. presidents, and just ahead of the 40th anniversary of his death Friday, commentators in the Soviet press asked the question, "What if he had lived longer?"

Through the prism of time, the Russians see a man who embodied some of their ideals for Soviet-American relations, a statesman portrayed as approaching the world in much the same way as the current Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

For many Russians, the name of Roosevelt evokes nostalgia for a wartime alliance in which they feel they were treated as equal partners.

Weighing into the American debate on whether he was too soft on the Russians and gave away too much to Stalin in postwar agreements, Soviet commentators have only praise for his "realism" and "historic vision."

"Roosevelt, undoubtedly, was a politician of world caliber, a true patriot of America and a convinced

champion of cooperation with the Soviet Union," wrote Valentin Berzhkov, editor of the journal U.S.A., on Thursday.

"Many people believe that if he had lived longer, the military situation in Europe would have shaped up differently" and that U.S.-Soviet relations would have been less confrontational, he said.

Articles by Mr. Berzhkov, who was an interpreter at meetings between Stalin and Roosevelt, and by a Tass press agency analyst, Igor Orlov, portrayed Roosevelt as a man who sounded uncannily like Mr. Gorbachev.

According to them, Roosevelt was a champion of peaceful coexistence, a course that Mr. Gorbachev told a group of U.S. congressmen this week is "the sole sensible alternative in this nuclear age."

He is portrayed as understanding that confrontation is not "a natural state of relations between the two great powers," a key idea that Mr. Gorbachev has been repeating.

Roosevelt is also said to have championed the notions, often heard in the Soviet Union these days, that relations must be conducted on a basis of equality, that political will is a key ingredient for progress and that "frank and friendly talks" can be fruitful.

The praise for Roosevelt contrasts with the tone taken in commentaries about the current U.S. president, who is chided for seeking to gain superiority over the Soviet Union and to operate from a position of strength policy.

A separate Tass commentary on Thursday said President Reagan was "unwilling to do anything that would really contribute to improving the international situation."

It added: "Throughout the post-war years, the United States has failed to undertake a single action that could be assessed as practical confirmation" that it wants to reduce nuclear weapons.

When Roosevelt first met Stalin at the Tehran conference in 1943, Mr. Berzhkov said, they came together as old friends on the basis of an almost-daily correspondence for which he had acted as translator.

Roosevelt stated his belief that maintenance of peace after the war depended on friendly relations with the Russians, and he and the British prime minister, Sir Winston Churchill, worked then to win the confidence of the Soviet leader.

By the time the big three met at Yalta in February 1945, victory over the Germans seemed assured, and Roosevelt was concerned with obtaining a Soviet pledge to enter the Pacific war with Japan.

The optimistic Tehran agreements were for the most part ratified, and in their final form they left room for Soviet domination of Eastern Europe and led to accusations that the Western governments had betrayed Poland.

In fact, Mr. Orlov argued, "The U.S. president displayed much wisdom and turned out to be far more far-sighted than those 'experts on Russia' and 'Kremlinologists' who even at that time tried to sell Roosevelt various concepts of confrontation."

With Roosevelt's death on April 12, 1945, Mr. Berzhkov said, the United States turned from its po-

licy of cooperation to one of attempted domination that it has pursued ever since. Under Harry S. Truman, and with the atom bomb in hand, he said, "It was Washington that assumed a course of hostility toward the Soviet Union after Roosevelt's death."

At Livadia Palace, where the Yalta conference was held, two rooms are kept as what amount to shrines to the agreement.

One is a high-ceilinged hall with a large, round table in the center, where the three delegations met to work out their agreements.

The other is a smaller, darker, wood-paneled sitting room, Roosevelt's room, where he and Stalin met for tête-à-tête discussions that symbolized the emergence of the two nations into postwar domination of world affairs.

"Naturally," wrote Mr. Berzhkov, "Roosevelt was a loyal son of his class. He defended the interests of capitalist America. But at the same time, he believed that good relations with the Soviet Union were not at all contrary to those interests."



Franklin D. Roosevelt with Josef Stalin in Yalta in 1945.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Ulster Reservist Is Charged in Killing

BELFAST (AP) — A Protestant police reservist was charged Friday with the unlawful killing of a Roman Catholic man during an attempt last summer to arrest an American sympathizer of the Irish Republican Army.

The reservist, Nigel Hegarty, was charged with killing Sean Downes, who was hit in the chest by a plastic bullet as police charged a crowd at an anti-British rally Aug. 12. Unlawful killing is a lesser charge than murder. Mr. Hegarty, 27, was not asked to enter a plea during a court hearing here and was ordered held by police until April 19. Mr. Downes, 22, was shot as police tried to arrest Martin Galvin, an official of the New York-based Irish Northern Aid Committee, or Noraid, who attended the rally in defiance of a British ban. He escaped and fled the country.

### Pope's Speech Seen as Political Foray

LORETO, Italy (AP) — Pope John Paul II, speaking one month before regional and local elections in Italy, has urged Italian Catholics to stand united politically in order to serve "the supreme good of the nation."

The Polish-born pontiff's remarks, delivered Thursday to a Catholic convention here, were widely interpreted as support for the dominant Christian Democratic Party, which shares power in a center-right coalition. John Paul did not mention any party by name and he urged his audience not "to confuse in any way the church with the political community." But, Reporter, an Italian-language daily, summarized the pope's comments in a headline Friday: "And the pope says, 'Vote DC,'" reference to the Christian Democrats' acronym.

### Neves' Chance of Survival Called Poor

SAO PAULO (UPI) — President-elect Tancredino Neves of Brazil, under intensive care since the eve of his inauguration a month ago, survived his seventh operation on Friday but a doctor said he has only a 40 percent chance of recovery.

Mr. Neves, 75, was scheduled to take office March 15 as Brazil's first civilian president in two decades, was in critical condition Friday after undergoing surgery at the Clinicas Hospital to locate and clean out infection spreading through his abdomen, a presidential spokesman said. Dr. Ricardo Veronesi, head of the Sao Paulo University bacteriology department, warned that the operation would further weaken the president-elect's partially functioning lungs. "Being realistic rather than optimistic, he has a 30 percent or maybe a 40 percent chance of survival," said Dr. Veronesi, who was not directly involved in Mr. Neves's treatment.

### U.S. Crackdown on Nazis Is Reported

NEW YORK (NYT) — The Justice Department has approved federal prosecution of a neo-Nazi group under a federal racketeering statute, according to department officials in Washington.

A racketeering indictment against as many as two dozen white supremacists is expected to be announced on Monday by the U.S. attorney's office in Seattle, United Press International reported.

A federal grand jury in Seattle has been investigating members of a group, known variously as the Order, the White American Bastion, and the Brüder Schweigen, or Silent Brotherhood, which has declared "war" on the U.S. government. Federal officials say they believe its members have been responsible for at least three robberies of banks and armored cars involving more than \$4 million, extensive counterfeiting, armed assaults on federal authorities, and the killing of Alan Berg, a Denver radio talk show host, with a machine gun.

### Chinese Leader Begins Asian Tour

BEIJING (Reuters) — Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, left Beijing on Friday to begin a 12-day tour of five South Pacific nations.

He canceled a scheduled news conference, however. Officials apparently wanted to avoid more controversy after Mr. Hu said Wednesday that the United States had given China a commitment to send only non-nuclear warships when units of the 7th Fleet make their first port call in Shanghai since 1949.

Mr. Hu's statement caught U.S. diplomats by surprise. The U.S. government later disputed his remarks, saying it had given no such assurances.

### Students and Workers Riot in Seoul

SEOUL (AP) — About 1,500 students and workers, throwing fire bombs and stones, burned a police patrol car and raided a police station Friday in an anti-government demonstration, witnesses reported.

No injuries were reported, but witnesses said that hundreds of riot police used tear gas to break up the demonstration. They said the police car was destroyed by a fire bomb and windows at the police station were smashed.

The witnesses said the 50-minute demonstration turned to violence when the protesters were stopped by the police from attending a rally near the Pyonghwa market in the vicinity. The Yonhap News Agency reported that more than 40 protesters were detained for questioning.

### For the Record

The Libyan freighter Ghat, which last year was suspected of laying mines in the Red Sea, was allowed to sail for home Thursday after being held in Marseille for nine months. (AP)

An 18-month-old boy has become the first child in Britain to die of AIDS, the acquired immune deficiency syndrome, a London hospital said Thursday. The health department said it was believed that the baby contracted the disease from a blood transfusion in New York soon after he was born. (UPI)

Kenya's Education Ministry said Friday that Nairobi University's main campus, closed Feb. 11 following student unrest, would reopen Monday. However, the ministry said that students would be allowed back only after meeting certain conditions laid down by the authorities. (AP)

Sikh political leaders in India postponed a protest campaign after India said the main Sikh party, the Akali Dal, decided to put off the campaign which was due to begin on Saturday. (Reuters)

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, laid a wreath Friday at the Warsaw grave of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, the murdered pro-Solidarity priest. (AP)

## A Death in Lebanon: 'Do Not Be Sad'

### Family Gets Note From 16-Year-Old After Suicide Bombing

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — "I wish she had told me," the mother sobbed. "I wish she kissed me goodbye."

Fatima Mheidieh's 16-year-old daughter, Sana, had left home three weeks earlier, saying she was going to buy nail polish. "Before she left, she put makeup on my face and dressed me up. She didn't know how to drive a car before she left."

But on Tuesday, the girl drove a car loaded with 440 pounds (200 kilograms) of explosives into an Israeli convoy in occupied southern Lebanon. She and two Israeli soldiers died in the suicide attack, near the village of Jezzine, south-east of Beirut.

On Thursday, Mrs. Mheidieh received a present from her daughter. It contained perfume and a blue necklace. A letter with it said: "Do not be sad for me. The South must be liberated."

Beirut newspapers called her the "Bride of the South," following Moslem practice of calling unmarried women who die "brides," but her mother said she was dressed simply when she left the family's Beirut home. She was wearing jeans and a black T-shirt.

Fatima Mheidieh spoke to a reporter at her home as the family received condolences. A day after her daughter left, Mrs. Mheidieh said, "the phone rang and the person on the other end of the line did not talk. I knew it was Sana. The same thing happened a week later. She probably wanted to hear our voice."

"For the rest of my life, this present is going to remain as it is now," Mrs. Mheidieh said. "I wish she had given me a kiss, embraced me instead."

The family is originally from the southern village of Ankoun, outside the Israeli occupation zone. Sana Mheidieh's handwritten letter said: "All my life I have been thinking of a revolutionary action. I have decided to fulfill my duty toward the South."

The note also said: "Raise your head high, Mother... Father, had I told you what I was planning to

do, you wouldn't have let me go through [with] it."

She addressed the letter "to the dearest parents in the world."

She had been a member of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party since last year, and a party official who brought the present to the home said the car-bomb attack was her idea.

"Some of our men tried to persuade her to change her mind," said the official, who refused to give his name. "She got the idea from witnessing what is happening in the country. It was her own feelings."

"Sana realized that the party could help in this respect," the official added. "The car was provided by the party, of course."

Relatives said she worked at a video shop where she recorded a statement before the attack that was later broadcast on Lebanese television. In it, she said she was going to join "other martyrs."

A cousin, Hoda Mheidieh, said Sana Mheidieh recently asked her: "Those who carry out suicide attacks, do they suffer pain?"

## U.S. Congressmen Meet With Arafat

United Press International

AMMAN, Jordan — Five U.S. congressmen have met privately with Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian Liberation Organization leader, regarding talks on reviving the Middle East peace process.

Thursday's meeting was the first between Mr. Arafat and a U.S. congressional delegation since July 1982. It is standing U.S. policy that government representatives have no contact with the PLO.

The members of the delegation, which left Amman for Damascus on Friday, shielded their faces from photographers and refused to answer questions or disclose the names of those who attended the meeting with Mr. Arafat.

With the exception of Representative David R. Obey, a Wisconsin Democrat and the leader of the U.S. delegation, the congressmen and three of their aides refused to identify themselves as they drove to meet Mr. Arafat on Thursday evening.

Two other congressmen from the delegation did not attend the talks. All seven legislators met earlier with King Hussein of Jordan, who told them it was important that the PLO and the Soviet Union be encouraged to join Middle East peace negotiations.

Following a two-hour meeting

with Mr. Arafat at the state guest palace where he was staying, one U.S. congressman said that the conference had been "long and interesting." He declined further comment.

A PLO executive committee member, Mohammed Milhem, said that the discussions were "exploratory" and did not involve any offers in the peace process. The Associated Press reported.

"They wanted to know what was going on... What's the next move... and what do the Palestinians expect," Mr. Milhem said.

Besides Mr. Obey, head of the House Appropriations Subcommittee for foreign affairs, the U.S. delegation visiting Jordan consisted of Representatives Matthew F. McHugh and Robert J. Mrazek, both Democrats of New York; Thomas E. Petri, Republican of Wisconsin; Robert W. Kastenmeier, Democrat of Wisconsin; Martin O. Sabo, Democrat of Minnesota; and Steny H. Hoyer, Democrat of Maryland.

There was criticism last year in the West German press of the decision to leave Germany out of the celebration at Normandy, France, the Reagan visit to West Germany, marking 40 years since the end of World War II, is partially designed in response to that.

Bitburg was a Nazi staging area for the Battle of the Bulge in December 1944, at Bastogne, Belgium. On Christmas Day, U.S. forces battling the German offensive wiped out the town with a heavy bombing attack.

## Reagan to Visit Nazi Tombs

(Continued from Page 1)

the thousands of Allied war dead who fought there and the millions of European Jews who were the victims of the Third Reich, has nothing to do with reconciliation.

(It added: "The Allies of World War II did not fight for world conquest; the Germans of that era did.")

[Meanwhile, administration officials said the decision could be reviewed. "There is no active reconsideration of it at present. But that's not to say there won't be," said a White House official.]

The White House did not release further details of the Bitburg cere-

mony, but said Mr. Reagan would be accompanied by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany.

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## Anti-Qadhafi Plots Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

leader appears to vary his routine and to withhold information about his planned movements.

U.S. intelligence assessments in recent weeks are said to indicate social turmoil in Libya is greater now than in the past two years.

A reporter for United Press International, one of several American and European news organizations invited to Libya this week,

quoted unnamed Western and non-aligned diplomats in Tripoli as saying that Libya was feeling the pinch of a U.S. economic embargo.

Declining oil revenues have prompted shortages and cutbacks of social welfare programs, but now there is a new twist. Colonel Qadhafi is reported to have maintained expenditures for weaponry and aid to armed groups he has supported outside the country.

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Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States	S.	396	198	109

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## Man Rejailed in Rape Case

(Continued from Page 1)

turn Mr. Dotson's conviction, which was affirmed in 1981 by an appeals court. The New York Times reported.

The precedents require plaintiffs to meet a heavy burden of proof to prove recantations, the judge said, and "there is a sufficient lack of corroboration of this recantation."

"I don't know for what reason Caitly Webb got up on the stand and told what she did," he said. "That's only known to her."

Among the precedents the judge cited Thursday or previously was 1982 ruling of an Illinois appeals court that held that the recantation of testimony by a convicted murderer's stepson was trustworthy and did not warrant overturning the conviction.

## U.S. Agrees to Meeting on Monetary Reform

(Continued from Page 1)

start of trade liberalization negotiations early in 1986. The United States has been pressing for such trade talks. However, several other EC members, including West Germany, clearly moved away Friday from specifically linking trade and monetary issues. Such linkage was backed Thursday by Willy de Clercq, the EC commissioner in charge of external relations.

After the meeting, Michael Wilson, Canada's minister of finance, who presided at the OECD meeting, said there was "no direct linkage but recognition of the overlap" between monetary reform and trade reform.

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## RIEFS

**Urged in Killing**  
A reservist was charged Friday with killing Sean Downes, a 21-year-old man during an attempt to seize power in the Irish Republic.

**Political Forum**  
A speaking one month before the general election, the National Council for the Irish Republic was held in Dublin. The forum was held in a hall in the city center. The speaker was a member of the council. The forum was held in a hall in the city center. The speaker was a member of the council.

**ival Called Poor**  
The inauguration of a new president in the United States was called a poor example of democracy by a group of Irish republicans.

**ake office March 15**  
The Irish Republic will hold its general election on March 15. The election will be held in a hall in the city center. The speaker was a member of the council.

**azis Is Reported**  
A report from the Irish Republic states that a large number of Irish republicans are planning to travel to the United States to participate in the inauguration of a new president.

**is Asian Tour**  
The Irish Republic is planning a tour of Asia. The tour will include visits to Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. The tour is being organized by the Irish Republic.

**s Riot in Seoul**  
A riot broke out in Seoul, South Korea, on Friday. The riot was caused by a dispute over the election of a new president. The riot resulted in several injuries and the destruction of property.

**ary Reform**  
The Irish Republic is planning to reform its electoral system. The reform will involve the introduction of a new voting system. The reform is being organized by the Irish Republic.

**Pease Case**  
The Irish Republic is planning to bring a case to the European Court of Justice. The case is about the Irish Republic's treatment of its citizens. The case is being organized by the Irish Republic.

## Panel Urges U.S. to Reject Basing Pay On Job Parity

By Robert Pear

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has urged Congress and government agencies to reject the doctrine that men and women should be paid the same salary for different jobs of comparable worth.

The commission adopted its stance Thursday in a 5-2 vote that immediately was criticized by the National Organization for Women and the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees. One member of the commission abstained.

Voting with the majority, Morris B. Abram, vice chairman of the commission, said: "There is no sound basis for basing pay on job parity."

The repetitive charge that women earn only 60 percent of what men earn in this country obscures the significant fact that women work less hours, have less seniority and work more intensively," he said.

The commission majority said that federal civil rights enforcement agencies should rely instead on "the principle of equal pay for equal work."

Judy Goldsmith, NOW president, said the commission failed to recognize that "sex-based wage discrimination pervades our economy."

Under a policy of comparable worth, employers try to assess the intrinsic value of different jobs by measuring the knowledge, skills and effort required of employees, their responsibilities and their working conditions.

If such evaluations were used in setting pay levels, proponents say, it would reduce the disparity between salaries for those in occupations dominated by women, such as nursing and secretarial work, and those in better-paid occupations dominated by men, such as truck driving.

In its vote the commission adopted the recommendations of a study that said employers could voluntarily agree to pay workers on the basis of comparable worth, but that the government must not impose such a standard.

The two commission members who voted in favor of the doctrine, Mary Frances Berry and Blaudina C. Ramirez, countered in a joint statement that the forces of supply and demand could not always be trusted to set wages in an environment in which a "history of segregation" had closed certain jobs to women and blacks.



WHERE THERE'S SMOKE... — In Yale, Oklahoma, the volunteer fire department taking a break from a training session to pose for a group photograph. The group spent an afternoon extinguishing interior and exterior fires that had been intentionally set.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Some Worthy Causes For Tax Check-Offs

In 1967 the federal government gave taxpayers the option of designating one tax dollar on their income tax forms to fund presidential election campaigns. Now 34 states have followed suit, and by checking off boxes on their state income tax forms, taxpayers can donate money to a good cause, either to be deducted from refunds or added to tax liability.

Wildlife conservation is the most common check-off, used by 31 out of 34 states, the Los Angeles Times reports. Eight states have check-offs for child abuse prevention funds and five for the U.S. Olympic Committee. Other causes include arts subsidies or veterans' homes.

"You'd think people would really be sorry by the time they get to the end of their tax forms," said Helen Adorjan, spokeswoman for the Illinois Department of Revenue, "but we get a lot of money." In the case of Illinois, that included \$498,337 last year for child abuse prevention and \$259,972 for wildlife conservation.

### Why the Very Rich Rule the TV Roost

Television's "Dallas" and "Dynasty" already are legends in the United States and are among

the best-known American exports. Why? The New York Times has asked experts in various fields. Esther Shapiro, who produces "Dynasty" with her husband Richard, says it's part of the social evolution. "I wore granny dresses in the 1960s," she adds. "I felt like dressing up again."

Malcolm Forbes, publisher of Forbes magazine, ascribes it to the changed economic climate of the Reagan era: "There is an awareness of business, or the consequence of corporate raids" featured in both programs. "More people are more interested in the rich," he says. "There are so many more of us now."

"A kind of vulgar Marxism," offers Herbert J. Gans, a professor of sociology at Columbia University in New York. The programs "are about new money behaving grossly," he said, and feed "what a lot of people do believe, the notion that this country is run for the benefit of a small number."

Consumerism, says Robin Leach, a television producer: "People use such programs 'to see what the rich are buying and order it themselves.'"

### Short Takes

College professors are earning an average of \$39,870 a year with a pay increase, after allowing for inflation, of 2.5 percent. The American Association of Uni-

versity Professors calls this "encouraging," but says that after adjusting for inflation, college faculty are only making 84 percent of what their salaries were in 1970-71. The highest paid professors are those at private institutions that grant doctoral degrees. They average \$49,880.

Technical problems still haunt San Francisco's refurbished cable cars, back in service after a 21-month hiatus for reconstruction. The cost, originally set at \$58.2 million, already is more than \$63.7 million, according to the repairs supervisor, Lynn Pio. He says a chief problem is with the system that keeps the cables properly aligned. The end is not in sight, he says, and "it's not going to be cheap."

Mild winters and hunting bans have made the mule deer so common in Boulder, Colorado, in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, that the animal has become a menace to traffic, gardens, lawns and fences. To discourage deer from getting overly familiar, the city has made it illegal for people to feed them or otherwise entice them onto property. City council members said some people had put salt licks in their yards "so they could wake up each morning and see a real-life Bambi," The New York Times reports.

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

## Managua Lobbies Visiting Congressmen

By Stephen Kinzer

ASTURIAS, Nicaragua — Two U.S. congressmen trailing an entourage of aides, reporters, television cameramen and Sandinist guides descended this week on a tiny refugee camp outside this remote village.

They were in the vanguard of more than a dozen U.S. lawmakers who will visit here during the congressional Easter recess.

As the Reagan administration presses its request for continued aid to anti-Sandinist insurgents, the Managua government is countering with a lobbying campaign of its own.

The camp at Asturias is home to about 200 subsistence farmers evacuated from their homes by Sandinist troops six weeks ago. After a three-hour ride from Managua, the Americans arrived to chat with residents.

The administrator of the camp, Maria Teresa Blanton, 23, told the visitors that although the refugees had been unhappy to leave their homes, they realized that the exodus was for their own protection.

Representatives Edward J. Markey of Massachusetts and Frederick C. Boucher of Virginia, both Democrats, asked several refugees their opinions of the Nicaraguan government and of the U.S. policy of supporting the rebels.

One woman said that several of her children had been kidnapped and forced to fight for the rebels, and that one had not returned. A youth said he had escaped from the "contras," as the rebels call themselves.

"Apparently, most of the contra force is based on kidnapping," Mr. Boucher declared after 40 minutes in the camp. "What it says is that they really don't have any base."

An official of the Commission on U.S.-Central American Relations, a private group that opposes Reagan administration policy and which arranged the trip, urged reporters to remain with the congressmen and not to wander about the camp.

But a few feet away from the crowd, refugees said their village,

Los Cedros, had been hit by Sandinist artillery as a rebel patrol moved nearby. Young men said they remain in the camp partly because they have been promised they will not be drafted.

"A gringo stranger doesn't get straight answers in a place like this," said John Howard Buchanan, a retired U.S. Marine lieutenant colonel affiliated with the liberal Center for Development Policy in Washington, who accompanied the legislators.

"These refugees were very care-

ful to avoid direct answers," he said. "When you ask who kidnaps people, they say it's armed men in the mountains. When you ask who is responsible for their situation, they say it's the war."

On its two-day visit, the delegation met with several opposition figures and with President Daniel Ortega Saavedra. Mr. Markey said that Mr. Ortega had indicated he would make gestures to ease internal tensions in Nicaragua if Congress defeated the administration's proposal to provide \$14 million in aid for the rebels.

"He said that if the contra aid is cut off within a short time, conditions will exist to make it possible to move toward normalization of conditions in the country," Mr. Markey said. "He said that if the aid is cut off, the Nicaraguan government would feel a moral obligation to make a gesture towards Congress."

The plane carrying Mr. Markey and Mr. Boucher had not departed from Managua's airport when two other Democratic legislators, Ted Weiss of New York and Bob Edgar of Pennsylvania, arrived.

"I tend to doubt that anyone is really coming down here with an open mind about the contra aid," said Mr. Weiss, who has voted against such aid in the past. "My sense is that the Sandinists are fundamentally popular. If what I was told about the extent to which they have distributed arms in the countryside is true, they must have an awful lot of confidence in their popularity."

## Rebels Wound U.S. Bishop

United Press International

MANAGUA — An American Roman Catholic bishop working in eastern Nicaragua was wounded Thursday in an ambush by U.S.-backed rebels who apologized and fled immediately, the bishop reported.

Bishop Salvador Schlatter, 65, who has served 35 years on Nicaragua's Caribbean coast, was traveling from Zelaya province to Matagalpa when rebels ambushed his car near Las Brisas, 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of Managua in Matagalpa province, army officials said.

Troops arrived after rebels fled and took Bishop Schlatter, 65, of Campbellsport, Wisconsin, to a hospital in the town of Matagalpa, a government spokesman said.

"I have wounds all over my body and grenade shrapnel in my left hand, but I am still living, thank God," Bishop Schlatter said. "The rebels were waiting alongside the highway and began to shoot with no warning. My driver turned the vehicle toward the cliff and the men kept firing."

Bishop Schlatter said in Managua that he had identified himself and that the rebels had apologized but refused to help him push his van back onto the road before fleeing. His van showed several bullet holes and its tires and radiator were punctured.

In December 1983, Bishop Schlatter joined 2,000 Miskito Indians crossing from the northern Zelaya province over the border into Honduras. The Miskitos were fleeing combat between the Nicaraguan Army and Indian rebels of the Misura rebel group.

## Reagan Plan Considered In Panama

By Richard J. Meislin

PANAMA CITY — President Ronald Reagan's recently announced proposal to deal with Nicaragua has received only limited support from the four-nation regional negotiating group, according to officials of the group and Central American governments.

As Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia, known as the Contadora group, resumed talks Thursday with five Central American governments, it became clear that officials saw some improvement in the U.S. position in Mr. Reagan's talk of dialogue with the Sandinists and, to some extent, in his call for a cease-fire between the Sandinists and U.S.-backed guerrillas.

But much of the rest of his plan was seen as unacceptable.

A statement from the Panamanian Foreign Ministry said that President Nicolas Arfio Barletta had met with Mr. Reagan's special envoy to Central America, Harry W. Shandeman, on Thursday and had told him that there were "positive elements" in the plan, including a call for cessation of hostilities and the use of "dialogue instead of confrontation" with the Sandinists.

But he said the negotiating group held to "the principles of international law, among which that of nonintervention in the internal affairs of each country is basic."

The president of Colombia, Belisario Betancur, who initially said he supported the plan, has said publicly in Bogotá that it "contains elements that would be difficult to implement, whose acceptance belongs to the Sandinists themselves."

The deputy foreign minister of Nicaragua, Victor Hugo Tinoco, said Thursday that Mr. Betancur's initial reaction had been "badly interpreted" and that none of the four Contadora countries had accepted Mr. Reagan's calls for new elections in Nicaragua with international observers, or his demand for negotiations between the Sandinists and the guerrilla leaders through the mediation of the Roman Catholic Church.

A high-level official of one of the four countries in the negotiating group, who asked not to be named, supported Mr. Tinoco's assertion.

An earlier Contadora proposal was scuttled by objections from Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica, stalling negotiations.

The talks on Thursday centered on a plan for what is termed "verification and control" of reductions in arms that would be included in the treaty sought by the negotiating group. The concept was at the heart of the objections of the three Central American countries, as well as of the Reagan administration.

The details of the revised plan were not made public, although officials involved in the negotiations said they included some suggestions made by the three objecting countries last fall.

But Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador were apparently still seeking an even more stringent plan that would provide for an international monitoring force.

Mr. Tinoco said in an interview that Nicaragua rejected the new proposal by the three countries, which he said tried to make a balanced document "closer to the conditions of the three other countries."

He said his country was ready to accept the revised plan as proposed by the negotiating group.

### U.S., Ecuador Ships Collide

United Press International

NORFOLK, Virginia — The U.S. aircraft carrier Coral Sea collided Thursday with an Ecuadorian tanker near Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, and sustained significant damage, the navy said Friday. No injuries were reported.



Peruvian Indians check lists of polling places in the city of Huanta, in Ayacucho province. Leftist guerrillas have threatened to kill voters who do not boycott Sunday's elections.

## Leftists Favored in Peruvian Election

Reuters

LIMA — An alliance of two leftist parties is favored to win general elections Sunday in Peru amid threats by anti-government guerrillas to attack voters.

The elections will mark the first time since 1912 that an elected Peruvian government has handed over power to an elected successor.

Poll results show the coalition of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, which is moderately leftist, and the United Left, which embraces several Marxist factions, is likely to win a majority of seats in the bicameral Congress.

The polls show the two parties' leaders, APRA's Alan Garcia and Alfonso Barrantes of the United Left, to be leading the seven other presidential candidates.

Peru's 8.3 million voters, faced by severely declining living standards and high unemployment, are expected to turn away from Popular Action, the center-right ruling party of President Fernando Belaunde Terry.

Mr. Belaunde, 71, who was elected in 1980 when democracy was restored after 12 years of military rule, is due to leave office in July. He has been plagued by an economic decline that has been aggravated by rebel sabotage, floods and a foreign credit squeeze.

The guerrillas of the Maoist-inspired Shining Path movement

have threatened to attack voters and to sabotage balloting. The government is mobilizing 70,000 paramilitary police to help protect voters.

Nearly half the country's electoral workers are on strike for higher pay, and the government has hired contract workers to help at many of the 42,000 polling stations.

The dominant campaign issue has been the sagging economy. The two coalition parties want to reduce repayments on Peru's \$13.5-billion foreign debt, increase taxes on foreign oil companies and raise tariff barriers to protect industry.

Opinion polls put APRA ahead,

but its leader, Mr. Garcia, 35, is not expected to win an outright victory over the United Left's Mr. Barrantes, 57, who is Lima's mayor. A runoff would be held in June.

### Man Killed in Clash

Rival political groups clashed Friday in Lima, killing one man and wounding several others, The Associated Press quoted Lima police as saying.

Police said the clash was between supporters of Mr. Garcia and of Mr. Barrantes. The dead man was identified by the government news agency Andina as a district secretary of Mr. Garcia's party.

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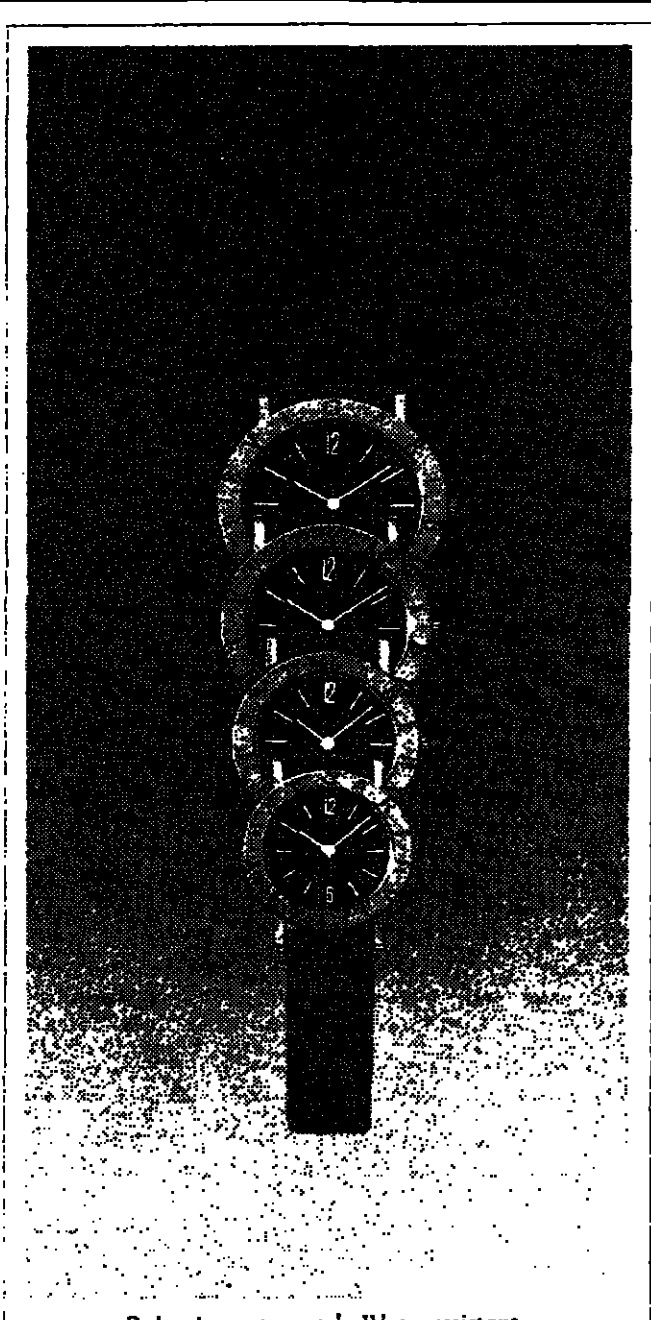
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# issinger is Missed he Point

Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Henry Kissinger's contribution to the current flood of ideas on the Vietnam War is noteworthy simply because it had more influence on the war over a longer span. But it is still difficult to grasp a clear lesson has to do with the war, public trust and the use of congressional support.

As Mr. Kissinger's strategy of attrition and gradualism unfolded, it was a testament to the power of a single man's vision. It was a strategy that was not only successful in the short term, but it also had a long-term impact on the way the world views the Vietnam War.

Mr. Kissinger's strategy was a testament to the power of a single man's vision. It was a strategy that was not only successful in the short term, but it also had a long-term impact on the way the world views the Vietnam War.

## Will Albania's Isolation Continue After Hoxha?

By Henry Kamm  
New York Times Service

ATHENS — The death of Enver Hoxha raises to a new dimension the mystery and worries that Albania has posed to its neighbors, as well as the Western and Communist camps in general, since the end of World War II.

However, bristlingly hostile has been Albania's position toward the outside world since Mr. Hoxha became its leader. It was a consistent

### NEWS ANALYSIS

stance. Greece and Yugoslavia, which border Albania, and Italy, whose boat's bed faces it across the Adriatic Sea, had a fair idea of what they were facing. Their policies toward this most uncomfortable neighbor rested on one consistent factor: Albania's hostility to the Soviet Union.

The small and mountainous Balkan nation of about three million people is aggressively isolationist, not hesitating to fire across its land or sea borders at any real or imagined intruder.

It is an unsatisfactory trading partner, paranoically suspicious of foreigners to the extent of refusing foreign credits under a provision in its constitution. It represents its ethnic minorities, particularly the Greeks, and has carried hostility to religion to the point of outlawing it.

But under Mr. Hoxha, who died Thursday aged 76, Albania's neighbors have enjoyed the certainty of having to face an unaltered and friendly country as weak and alone as it is fierce.

Mr. Hoxha's regime gradually reduced this fear as he eliminated, usually by execution, anyone suspected of being a real or potential agent of a foreign power or a potential rival to the leader.

The latest and most important victim was Mehmet Shehu, the prime minister and No. 2 in power until he was killed in December 1981.

The best hopes in this region and in the West lie in the fact that the Hoxha purges, a permanent feature of his rule, may have been thorough enough to have removed any threat to the continuity of his foreign policy.

The limited international group

of "Albania watchers," analysts who rely largely on the reporting of the few embassies in Tirana — none of which have good government contacts — and close eavesdropping of the Albanian press and broadcasts, have come to believe that continuity under collegial rule is most likely.

Ramiz Alia, who as president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly is head of state, is expected to head a ruling group distinguished above all for its loyalty to the late leader and his policies.

In the last years of his rule, Mr. Hoxha had begun what appeared to be a slow but discernible process of replacing his absolute reliance on economic cooperation with China with expanded dealings with the West. These increasing contacts were almost exclusively economic, however, and accompanied by undiminished fervor in anti-Western pronouncements.

Such gains were quietly encouraged by Yugoslavia, Greece, Italy, West Germany and France, for political as well as economic reasons. The United States, however, has never succeeded in obtaining even an indirect hearing for its occasional bids to improve relations.

Greece has opened two road border crossings to its neighbor, but their value remains symbolic because Albania welcomes almost no visitors and rarely allows its own people to travel. Albania has completed a rail link to the Yugoslav border, while Yugoslavia is working on its stretch of track, to be ready by the end of this year.

Italy has signed an expanded trade agreement and opened a ferry link, which remains a losing operation for lack of traffic.

West German diplomats and politicians have held conversations with Albanian emissaries in continuing efforts to improve relations. And while Bonn rejects Albanian demands for wartime reparations, it is ready to offer economic projects to be financed by credits.

In the months in which Mr. Hoxha's health was clearly declining and his expected death became a factor in policy planning, Western analysts had hoped that these possibilities of beneficial links with the West might tempt the future leader of Europe's most undeveloped and poorest nation.

What the analysts feared in the outlook for post-Hoxha Albania was a possibility that rivalries might develop within the ruling group under Mr. Alia and that such contests might reopen a crack that the Soviet Union could exploit. Albania's long history of vicious internal power struggles, always settled by force, make this a realistic fear.



Singapore's government has decreed that special areas be set aside for food vendors who sell lunch to office workers.

## 2 Die in Racial Clashes On South African Coast

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Two men were killed in police clashes with black demonstrators around Port Elizabeth as widespread violence continued in South Africa, the authorities said Friday.

A spokesman for the national police force in Pretoria said that one of the men was found dead after a black policeman fired on a mob attacking his home. The other died when police opened fire with shotguns on a group throwing stones and bottles, he said.

An economic recession has caused thousands of layoffs around Port Elizabeth, an auto manufacturing city in the eastern region of Cape Province.

Police said that additional police and the army have been mobilized into the region around Uitenhage, 10 miles (16 kilometers) inland from Port Elizabeth, where a funeral will be held Saturday for at least 19 black marchers who were shot to death by policemen on March 21.

The funeral in the black township of Kwanobuhle is expected to be the largest in recent years for victims of the struggle against white-minority rule.

After the shootings provoked an international outcry and local unrest, the South African government ordered a judicial inquiry into why police opened fire on the marchers.

Survivors said the police fired no warning shots before shooting into the crowd of more than 3,000 blacks marching toward Uitenhage.

## Singapore Adjusts to 'Multiparty' Rule

### Televised Parliamentary Debate May Be an Eye-Opener

By Barbara Crosse  
New York Times Service

SINGAPORE — Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew has made politics interesting again in Singapore, although probably not in a way he intended.

Mr. Lee, who called an election in December after staging a series of events celebrating the accomplishments of his People's Action Party in its 25 years in power, discovered when the ballots were counted that many voters took a different view of a quarter-century of one-party dominance. Two opposition candidates won seats and the ruling party's majorities were cut in many other constituencies.

In any other country with a parliamentary system, a sweep of all but two seats of the 79 in the legislature might have been thought a resounding victory, but not in Singapore.

Mr. Lee Kuan Yew's reaction was that it was a complete defeat for the PAP, said J.B. Jeyaretnam, one of the two opposition members elected.

In his initial response, Mr. Lee, 61, shocked Singaporeans by publicly suggesting that multiparty democracy might not be the best system for this nation. He already had indicated that this would be his last term as prime minister, an office he has held since 1959, when Singapore was still a British colony with limited self-rule.

The people responded with their own views of what lessons needed to be drawn from the election, prime among them that the ruling party had lost touch with the grass roots.

The People's Action Party, with

younger men now in leadership positions, began to make some changes at the local level. Mr. Jeyaretnam calls them "lip service."

"The old boy is still very much in charge," he said. "New revenue measures they have proposed were ideal measures for discussion. Was there any discussion? Not at all."

Mr. Lee recently added fuel to the debate on Singapore's future with a sustained attack in Parliament on "Western" values, under whose umbrella he lumped birth-control pills, U.S. libel suits and Indian political practices.

The prime minister, a British-educated barrister who once called himself Harry Lee, has drawn closer in recent public statements to a strong belief in traditional Chinese values. In March, he told Parliament that Singapore's political system had been a success because its people were overwhelmingly ethnic Chinese.

"Had the mix in Singapore been different," he said, "had it been 75 percent Indians, 15 percent Malays and the rest Chinese, it would not have worked."

Singaporeans can now watch outbursts from their prime minister and his equally scrappy colleagues on television. Live broadcasts from Parliament began a few weeks ago.

"This has been a traumatic eye-opener to all Singaporeans," said Chiam See Tong, the other opposition member of Parliament. "Hawkers, taxi drivers, factory workers hadn't got a clue what Parliament is. They think it is like a court where everything is solemn, the debate serious."

Now, Singaporeans will get a chance to see how "the government goes out of its way to ridicule us, using half-truths, untruths and lies," he said. "They will see who is right and who is wrong."

One of Parliament's more hotly debated issues this year has been the government's entry into the romance business.

Alarmed that graduate women were not getting married, the government set up a "social development" unit to help foster romance. The government suggested that men with university degrees were rejecting intelligent women in favor of more docile and physically attractive uneducated women, a frame of mind that Mr. Lee called appropriate only for "agricultural" societies.

The government has strenuously defended its matchmaking office against those who suggest that it is still another case of social engineering intended to reshape society. A previous measure, which would have given preference in getting into the better schools to children of women with degrees, came under fire and was scrapped.

Many educated Singaporean women say they have no intention of marrying in a hurry, if at all, because the society is still far from enlightened in its treatment of them.

A young man, a successful professional who lives in Singapore's widening jet-set circles, said about relationships between the sexes here: "Men are much more liberal now. Most of my friends allow their wives to go out and take tea alone with their friends."



J.B. Jeyaretnam

In a place where in one generation a whole nation has moved from Third World poverty to high-rise affluence, there are bound to be a few corners unswept by the whirlwinds of progress. Sooner or later, the government finds those.

There have been anti-spitting and pro-civility campaigns. Street vendors have been herded into malls.

Now the push is on to make Singapore a "cashless" society, where wages will no longer be paid in currency and most family financial transactions will be computerized, with people relying on bank cards.

## Sudan Cabinet Proposed to Military

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KHARTOUM, Sudan — Sudan's new military rulers have agreed to return the country to civilian rule after a one-year transition period, according to representatives of unions and political parties.

The representatives met Friday with the military council and said they proposed formation of an apolitical caretaker cabinet to administer the country while the military rules during the transition.

Sudan, Africa's largest country in area, has not been ruled by civilians since 1969 when Major General Gaafar Nimeiri, who was overthrown last weekend, seized power.

The 15-member military council now running the country is led by General Abdul Rahman Swaraddahab, who led the coup. The council is to retain its hold on ultimate power during the transition period with the cabinet administering its policies.

The Sudanese authorities also said Friday that they had arrested or detained a total of 36 officials from the Nimeiri regime, the Egyptian Middle East News Agency reported from Khartoum.

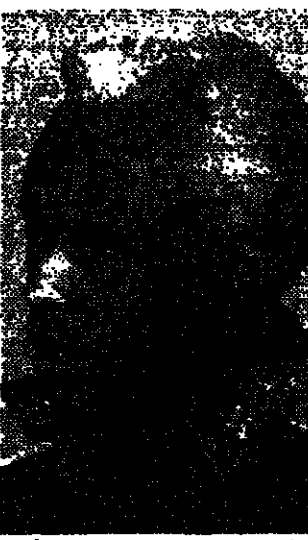
The agency quoted the Sudanese prison director, General Ahmed Hassan, as saying that 4,443 people had been released from prisons in Khartoum, including 371 described as political detainees, since the coup.

Earlier reports said those arrested included General Nimeiri's two vice presidents, General Omar Tayib and General Joseph Lagu, as well as the former president's brother, Mustapha Nimeiri, and his sister-in-law, Fatma Khalil.

Sudan continued its gradual return to normal Friday with the reopening of Khartoum's airport to all scheduled flights. All international flights to Sudan had been stopped last week by a general strike that led to General Nimeiri's overthrow.

A spokesman for the grouping of unions and parties said their representatives presented a suggested cabinet list at a meeting with members of the military council Friday. He refused to name the proposed cabinet members.

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Abdul Rahman Swaraddahab

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The civilian negotiators disclosed Thursday night that the

council had accepted their demand that the transition be limited to a year and that the caretaker cabinet during this period consist of civilians with only one military member, who would be the defense minister.

Unions and parties "are proposing to the military council a cabinet composed of civilians with no political affiliations," said the spokesman, who requested anonymity.

"This was agreed by the unions and the parties because we all realize that the caretaker government has very serious problems to tackle, and the absence of any differences on political ideology will make their job slightly easier during the transitional period," the spokesman said.

After the transition, he said, the unions and parties expect democratic elections leading to full civilian rule.

General Nimeiri named General Swaraddahab commander-in-chief and defense minister on March 18, a few days before he left on his last trip as president. The coup occurred while the president, who had ruled Sudan for 16 years, was returning from a U.S. visit. General Nimeiri has been in Egypt since the coup.

(AP, UPI, AFP)

## Portuguese Economist Dies in Car Bomb Blast

The Associated Press

OPORTO, Portugal — A Portuguese economist, José Gomes Martins, was killed Friday when a bomb exploded as he got into his car in this northern Portuguese city, police said. Investigators said they suspected that the car had been booby-trapped, but no further details were immediately available.

A bomb blast Wednesday ripped through a government housing office here, causing extensive damage but no injuries. A little-known movement called the Autonomous Revolutionary Groups said it carried out the attack to protest government plans to lift a 50-year rent freeze.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## At the Whitney: Zap, Flash and Strange Sweetness

By Paul Richard  
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The Whitney Biennial Exhibition is the Bloomingdale's of the art world. Manhattan-fashionable, fast and sometimes naughty-naughty, it is just the right exhibit for the out-of-town consumer.

The show won't be a hit. The Biennials never are. In the higher reaches of the New York art world, everybody gapes at these committee-chosen shows — everyone grips, but everyone goes. This year's show will be condemned for being too much fun.

It has puns by Jasper Johns. It has lots of shiny Claes Oldenburgs. It doesn't have a single work by Keith Haring. Robert Longo, Robert Morris, Jean Michel Basquiat or Julian Schnabel. But it has Sherrie Levine's intentional and shameless plagiarisms. This year she is ripping off the post-revolutionary Russians. It has black light in the toilets, and neat-o toys with motors. Out on Madison Avenue it has a wind-activated sound piece that moans and bleeps and twangs.

This year's Biennial pretends to be "a qualitative overview of current art activity in America." But it isn't really. It's a local art show. Two-thirds of its 84 artists live in the neighborhood.

Many of its fastest works — say, Cindy Sherman's big photos of herself — zap you at first glance. That high speed is intentional. Barbara Kruger's odd juxtaposed photographs-with-text ("When I hear the word culture I take out my checkbook") are meant to be as fast as ads. So are Jenny Holzer's maxims — "Lack of charisma can be fatal" — which flash by in moving lights just like the headlines that one has read high above Times Square.

The one thing wrong with flash is that it ends in burnout. You've got to feel compassion for Cindy Sherman's fans, for her explicators, imitators, and especially for her buyers. Victims of chic art are like victims of chic clothing. Think of all those art fashion victims who after buying Op Art and Photo-Realist images of motorcycle gas tanks have had to clear their walls

again to make room for Sherman's photographs.

New New York art, for 40 years, has zapped us at first glance. The huge, wall-eating paintings of the Abstract Expressionists zapped us. Claes Oldenburg's floorburgers zapped us. New Yorkers get zapped daily by the scribbles on their subway cars. The Whitney show is full of zapping, as you might expect. But its zaps are strangely sweet.

This show is full of the happy colors you might put in the children's room. It's got a little impishness, true, but that's to be expected — in punked-up and graffiti-sprayed fashionable Manhattan.

Kenny Scharf's black-light decorations, all over the bathrooms, are like the decorations at the senior prom. (The Whitney did not have the guts to let him spray-paint the toilet stalls; they pasted paper to the walls.) John Kessler's "Visions of China," with its motors and its light tricks, its fake bonsais and bamboo leaves and miniature pagodas, is as much fun as one's first

childhood visit to a Chinese restaurant.

Consider Jasper Johns. Remember how he boggled the best minds in the art world with the unexpected blankness of his targets, numbers, flags? That was 30 years ago. Look what he's got here.

Paintings full of jokes, self-parodies, double entendres, puns and easy-to-read clues. Who has the best-known smile in the history of painting? The Mona Lisa. Who is the best-known dealer in Manhattan? Leo Castelli. Both their faces show up in Johns' "Racing Thoughts" (1983).

Puns, juxtapositions and various mind-stretching conjunctions are used by many of the painters in the show.

This is David Salle's major gimmick. In the handsome picture that he calls "The Disappearance of the Booming Voice," he puts a badly drawn pornographic drawing next to a group of dowds whose ends he has painted green. Had they been separated, they would not have made this show, but together they look chic.

At the center of a happy-go-

lucky, rather toylike assemblage by Rodney Alan Greenblatt is a kind of twisting pedestal that bears Walt Disney's name. And not only Disney's. It also mentions Gertrude Stein, Mary Tyler Moore, Babe Ruth, Copernicus and Picasso. The reference to Picasso is immediately caught, like a perfectly thrown forward pass, by the Jo Anne Carson paintings displayed across the room. Carson, a Chicagoan, makes witty, three-dimensional, tightly worked-out pictures that pay homage to the early 20th-century paintings of Braque, de Chirico, Picasso. The screaming horse from Guernica, a Paris café table, a wine glass and a zebra appear in her "Tomfoolery." Picasso, as the Minotaur, and the towers of de Chirico, and a cubist mandolin have cameo roles to play in her "The Amazed Man."

The 1985 exhibit, despite its easy entertainments, does include some works of substance. Its sculptures — by Jill Giegerich, Mel Kendrick, John Newman, Ned Smyth, Robert Therrien and especially James Suris — are particularly fine. It is perhaps worth noting that there is little new about them.

Only a small number of the painters represented can withstand the competition. Eric Fischl is one of them. His "Portrait of the Artist as an Old Man," with its evocations of Vincent van Gogh and Francis Bacon, and his "The Power of Rock and Roll," with its naked dancing child happily ignoring the Rietveld chair before him and the Warhol on the wall, are sexy, searing paintings not easy to forget. Doug Anderson of Boston, Ed Paschke of Chicago and Elizabeth Murray of New York are also serious painters who lend needed weight to this often giddy show.

It was chosen, collectively, by six Whitney curators — Richard Armstrong, John G. Hanhardt, Barbara Haskell, Richard Marshall, Lisa Phillips and Patterson Sims. They suggest that Minimalism may be due for a revival, but the Minimalist objects they have chosen — boxes by Donald Judd and eggs by Robert Mangold — leave one full of doubts.

The Biennial runs through June 2.



An array of Claes Oldenburgs at the Los Angeles "Temporary Contemporary."

## 'Temporary Contemporary' Offers A Sample of Museum's Grand Design

By John Russell  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — That a museum of contemporary art should open in a former police maintenance garage in the section of Los Angeles known as Little Tokyo was matter for amazement. That the temporary quarters of the Museum of Contemporary Art should open on time — in November 1983 — and without apparent effort was more remarkable still. As designed by Frank Gehry, the "Temporary Contemporary" was no mere ad hoc hangar but a prime among spaces, all set to embrace whatever princess came round the corner.

Yet not everyone forecast a long and happy life for the Temporary Contemporary. There was no permanent collection. Little Tokyo was not exactly on the main drag. The Los Angeles County Museum had commissioned a new wing from Hardy, Holzman & Pfeiffer

that was intended to take up the slack in its coverage of contemporary art. It was one thing to open the Temporary Contemporary, and quite another to keep up the requisite level of energy, let alone the level of the bank account.

But, not much more than a year later, the Los Angeles Museum of Contemporary Art looks to be in very good shape. The Temporary Contemporary has brought new life to an entire neighborhood and there are plans for it to stay open as an exhibition space after completion of the permanent museum.

That building, designed by the Japanese architect Arata Isozaki, who was one of the people considered to design the new Getty complex, is going up on schedule on Bunker Hill. MOCA, as it is customarily called, has begun to build its permanent collection in strength.

Above all, MOCA has a constituency. More than 250,000 people have visited the Temporary Contemporary. There are 16,000 people who pay \$35 a head for annual membership. The endowment is pushing the \$15-million mark.

William F. Kieschnick, president of Atlantic Richfield Co. and chairman of MOCA, has in more senses than one the touch of gold when it comes to the museum's affairs. Nor did it hurt that the J. Paul Getty Trust not long ago gave MOCA a grant of \$3 million.

The current situation of MOCA, whose director is Richard Koshalek, is summed up in an exhibition that opened Feb. 13. The immediate attraction of the show is the group of 80 major works from the collection of Count and Countess Giuseppe Panza di Biumo, acquired by the museum in 1984 for \$9 million, payable over 11 years. Impressive in itself, the purchase is indicative of the general policy MOCA intends to follow. Where other museums get a bit of this and a bit of that, as best they can, it is the grand design of MOCA that, like the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam and the Saatchi collection in London, it should concentrate on a relatively small number of artists and collect them in depth.

What we can see of the Panzas' collection, at MOCA through Sept. 29, speaks well for their judgment, which was applied to work not yet hallowed by time. Put together between 1956 and 1963, the group includes work by Mark Rothko, Franz Kline, Robert Rauschenberg, Roy Lichtenstein, Claes Oldenburg, James Rosenquist and George Segal, among Americans, and by Jean Fautrier and Antoni Tàpies, among Europeans.

The sight of 12 major paintings made by Kline from 1953 to 1961 might cause certain ideas to be re-adjusted. The sight of 12 paintings by Rauschenberg, from 1955 to 1961, will also come as a revelation to visitors who know these works only from reproduction. If at all. (Even the owners had not seen them for 10 years, and they have never been exhibited together.) The many little works made by Oldenburg at the time of his celebrated store-show are more famil-

iar from recent exhibitions, but here, again, the concentration in time (1961-1962) and in number, (16 in all) provides a total and immediate immersion.

Dated 1953 to 1960, the seven large paintings by Rothko are the earliest American works in the show. They speak for a period when terminal melancholy had not yet begun to eat away at the artist, and in the finely adjusted light of the Temporary Contemporary they come across with an almost scrupulous radiance. The Lichtensteins — a smaller, tauter group — all come from 1962, and they include such key works as "Cézanne," "Desk Calendar" and "Meat." After almost 25 years, these paintings have a spare, blunt, uncompromising quality that has lost none of its impact.

Rosenquist is represented by eight large paintings, done between 1960 and 1964. The landscape called "Capillary Action" and the phantasmagoric sky-piece called "Noon" should revise the opinions even of those who have long looked hard at Rosenquist. Finally, there are two sculptures from the period when Segal was pioneering the Edward Hopper look and the Edward Hopper subject matter in a medium peculiar to himself. His "Sunbather on Rooftop" is so much a New York scene that it ranks as an ethnic curiosity in a state where sunbathing is a fact of life rather than a pleasure to be snatched in conditions of no matter what discomfort. But Segal has his place in any portrait of that particular decade, and the group as a whole gives a firmer, more concentrated grounding in its moment of time than can be found on permanent exhibition in any other American museum.

Of the two European painters included, Fautrier will be unfamiliar to most visitors under 60. Shortly after World War II he had a great name in Paris for paintings (two of them represented at MOCA) that were supposedly inspired by the plight of the French men and women who were taken as hostages by the Nazis and in many cases were brutalized and killed. To me, Fautrier's use of the title "Hostages" always seemed exploitative. It called above all for a greater weight and poignancy of statement, than was forthcoming in his amiable smears of oil paint on paper. Count Panza does not agree; Fautrier was the first artist he ever collected, and he sees "Hostages" as valid images of "life broken by the violence of the war."

The policy of representation in depth pays off well in the group of 14 big works by the Spanish painter Antoni Tàpies. Dated between 1955 and 1959, these speak for the years in which Tàpies looked like the great new young painter for whom all Europe was hoping. Time has not confirmed that judgment, but this group has in its textures just enough of bullet hole and prison wall, and in its demeanor just enough of ancestral tradition, to make us see why Tàpies seemed to embody both an idea of Spanish dignity and a discreet loathing of the Franco regime.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Subway Surrealism and Canine Fortitude

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — All that glitters in Luc Besson's latest long-distance film, "Subway," is the brilliant director's vision of the world of underground traffic into a haunting, apocalyptic vision.

Besson's scenic design has ornate, surrealistic touches.

## MOVIE MARQUEE

Picture classics as "Les Enfants du Paradis" with its picturesque reproduction of the Boulevard du Crime in the 1840s and Joseph Losey's "Mr. Klein" with its stark portrait of Paris under Nazi occupation.

When the New Wave came in, Besson, scolding its blunt documentary insistence, left for Hollywood to create the settings for the films of Billy Wilder, Orson Welles, Fred Zinnemann and John Huston. On the retreat of the New Wave he returned to France and has been a cinematic asset here ever since.

"Subway" is as bold as brass in its defiance of plausibility, but once on its breathless way, who cares? Its preposterous rigmarole springs from a poor little rich heroine inspired by a bleached-blond burglar, played by Christophe Lambert, to her flat. He robs her safe and makes off with the loot to scamper and battle in underground stations for the ensuing hour and a half.

The Metro stations have been constructed by Besson as forbidding, surrealistic visions, the background

for an expressionistic drama. The awesome settings are peopled with an assortment of creeps given to sinister grinning. The only member of the company who shows any constraint is José Otero as locomotive engineer smiling blandly from his cab at the continuous uproar. Even Isabelle Adjani as the leading lady, once below street level, succumbs to the face-making fever and distorts her features in "registering" surprise, fear, disgust and affection.

A film of extraordinary quality from Japan, "Antares," has enjoyed a popularity that has surpassed all attendance records there.

It is based on reports of a scientific expedition to the antarctic wastelands a few years ago. An outpost was set up in the snowy no-man's-land as a permanent headquarters, and when the initial explorers were recalled a second team was scheduled to replace them. Severe weather made water and air transport impossible, the replacement group turned back and the project was temporarily abandoned. The sled dogs, trained and brought to the outpost by the initial team, were left behind, and it is their fate that the film treats.

Most of the animals died of exposure, starvation and mishaps during the long wait; only a sturdy dog survived. The fortitude of the pack faced with extermination in the hostile winds, their search for food — a graphic episode is their

battle with the seals — their meanderings in the region and their returns to the camp in hope of finding their quondam masters compose a moving saga. The mood is that of a tale by Jack London, and Koreyoshi Kurahara's direction communicates the cruelty and pathos of the story to powerful dramatic effect against the savage scene captured by photography of rare beauty. There is an excellent commentary in French by Robert Hossein.

In "Les Spécialistes," Patrice Leconte boisterous composition, we encounter a yegg who — with a disguised police detective as his companion — evades the law by a series of gymnastic feats. The absconding pair scale mountains, cling from perilous cliffs and plunge into waterfalls. As a spectacular climax the detective drives a gigantic tractor-trailer, smashing to smithereens a whole garage of autos.

The robbery of a gambling establishment with explanations of all its intricate details is clapping and silly artifice that has been through the movie mills too often.

Bernard Giraudoux and Gérard Lanvin are the acrobats of Leconte's daredevil exhibition.

recounted with a minimum of dialogue, quickly, neatly and with cinematic flair with a catch theme song. It was immediately an international success.

Instead of following his triumph with something equally simple, he soon decided to turn exceedingly solemn and "literary." It may have been the auteur theory — the notion that every director must write his own material and dialogue. Before long he was turning out swollen films crowded with characters that had the air of television soap operas transferred to the large screen.

His latest try in this genre is "Partir, Revenir," and it is by no means the most boring of the lot nor does it match in extended running time the one about the fortunes of a family for three generations, although it moves from the present to the Nazi occupation era. As is his recent wont, it contains many stars — among them Annie Girardot, Jean-Louis Trintignant, Michel Piccoli and Françoise Fabian — and Rachmaninoff is plugged in to lend it total grandeur.

But these elephantine exploits fail to reveal Leconte's genuine talent as a filmmaker. The smaller form is his métier and he should engage an experienced dramatist to collaborate on his scripts, for the auteur theory succeeds only if the author is a seasoned playwright.

Claude Lelouch founded his reputation with his early, sprightly experiments. "Un Homme et une femme" ("A Man and a Woman"), a slender but engaging love story



Adjani in the Métro.

humor that are bringing it considerable success. It is a million sketches, but sufficiently diverting to hold the attention for 90 minutes. Set in the Algerian ghetto of Paris, the Barbès district, it tells of a young man, come from Algeria in search of fortune and become a petty thief. He writes to his mother of the great things he is accomplishing in the French capital. She comes to Paris to discover the emptiness of his boasting and gets him on a homeward-bound plane. Its direction and acting have an appealing sincerity that is winning it audiences.

## Exhibition Explores Disturbing Visions In Art Works Done by Mental Patients

By Sharon Cohen

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — The hand is open and upright. It looks realistic except for one thing: the human eye staring out from atop the middle finger.

The drawing is more than 50 years old. Only one fact is known about the artist: He was insane.

The untitled work by Berthold L. — or L. Berthold, not even his name is certain — is one of about 370 pieces of art created from 1890 to 1920 by patients in European asylums and being shown for the first time in the United States.

They are creations of fantasy and fear, magical visions of monsters and imaginary kingdoms and more mundane drawings of soldiers and saints.

The people behind the works, gathered around 1920 primarily by Dr. Hans Prinzhorn of the University of Heidelberg Psychiatric Clinic, had a common bond.

"They tend to perceive themselves as... being acted upon by outside forces they can't control," said Reinhold Heller, acting director of the University of Chicago's Smart Gallery, where the art is displayed.

The prisoner motif is ever-present: drawings of barred windows, people in hospital beds and stern guards. One untitled picture shows thousands of tiny crosses over an outline of plates and a spoon, a

manic repetition that "reflects the monotony of their life," Heller said.

In other works, however, he said it would be difficult to determine that the artists were mentally disturbed. Most were diagnosed as schizophrenic.

"In terms of technique and quality, there's nothing to keep it from becoming classified as art," Heller said, noting that Pablo Picasso and Max Ernst, among others, were impressed and influenced by some of these works.

The exhibit will move to the Cornell University Art Museum in New York after it closes here April 21. It includes drawings, paintings, sculptures and textiles from Switzerland, West Germany, Austria and the Netherlands.

Some were done on paper bags, orange wrappers, tissue paper, scraps of wood, bread or whatever the patients could scrounge.

"The Art of the Insane: Selected Works from the Prinzhorn Collection" is part of 5,000 objects collected by Prinzhorn, an art historian and physician in the 1920s. Little is known about many of the patients. Few had any artistic training.

Though most were labeled schizophrenics, "you can't diagnose illness from looking at the art," said Harry Trosman, professor of psychiatry at the university. Because schizophrenics lose the ability to differentiate between themselves and the outside world, Trosman said, some works depict "a lot of bodily distortion" or half-human, half-animal beasts that could be "representations of forces within one's self."

One painting by Franz Karl Bühler, a metalsmith known as Pohl, shows a Minotaur-like creature with a human face, big eyes and horns on the top of his head.

entering a parlor with three butterflies and a dog.

Sexual images, pictures of saints and imaginary kingdoms — believed to be an attempt by patients to create order in their lives — are other common themes.

"Some schizophrenics believe they are saviors or have religious missions to perform," Trosman said.

Images that reflect sexual longing or obsessions are not unusual in a life of confinement, Heller said.

"In the art of the insane, one finds the capacity to release oneself from social constraints," said Heller, chairman of the university's art department.

Still, Heller said, most of these patients, who probably would be on a light medication today, had a sense of what was going in the world.

"Much of the motifs of mentally ill people reflected popular thought," he said, "but they tended to take them to extremes."

## Kool Festival to Feature Traditional Jazz, Blues

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Traditional and modern jazz, along with a dose of blues and special tributes, will be featured at this year's Kool Jazz Festival in New York, June 21-30.

Avant-garde, modern and fusion jazz stars such as Chick Corea, Stanley Clarke, Jeff Lorber, Bob James, Steps Ahead, Free Flight and David Murray will appear. There will be a Young New Orleans program, starring Wynton Marsalis, the Terence Blanchard-Donald Harrison Quintet and the Dirty Dozen Brass Band. Rhythm and blues fans can hear Ray Charles, Johnny Otis, Etta James and John Mayall.

## Awareness of Art Is Spreading to New Areas and Unusual Publications

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Art awareness has been spreading fast in the past decade. It has extended to large sectors of Western society previously unconcerned with it and reached new geographical areas. It

## SOUREN MELIKIAN

now encompasses the most rarefied aspects of art, previously of interest only to a handful of specialists.

The new interest is increasingly making itself felt in the media where art is becoming news and has left a deep imprint on publishing.

A new generation of art books has sprung up. The '60s were given to broad generalities — such as "Flemish Painting" or "Islamic Art." The '80s are the age of narrow focusing. The auction houses have been the spearhead of the new trend, with Sotheby's taking the lead and spawning a new publishing house, Philip Wilson Publishers. It is bringing out titles that would have been unthinkable in

commercial publishing before 1980.

A typical instance is "Deccani Painting" by Mark Zebrowski. The lavishly illustrated book covers the school of miniature painting on paper that developed in the Islamic and Hindu circles of the central Indian region under the impact of Iranian cultural influence. The book is a rewrite of a doctoral dissertation, hence the joint participation of Philip Wilson Publishers and the University of California.

Last year, Philip Wilson, the son of the late Peter Wilson, the man who built Sotheby's into a world giant, went one step further in the way of rarified scholarly publishing. He published the catalogue raisonné of Baron Hans Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisze's collection of Renaissance and Baroque objects d'art. The authors are Anna Somers Cocks, an assistant keeper at the Victoria and Albert Museum, and Charles Truman, formerly attached to the museum and now an expert for Sotheby's competitor, Christie's.

Next year, Wilson will be taking an even bigger plunge — the integral publication of the Chinese porcelain collections in the Topkapı palace in Istanbul. These are major collections. In some areas such as Ming blue and white, they provide, together with the collections in the Tehran museum, much of the dating evidence that has allowed modern scholars to build up chronological charts. Many pieces are of stunning beauty. But no publisher would have dreamed of giving the collections of one museum three volumes, with 4,500 plates, to be priced as a set at \$695.

The movement toward highly sophisticated art publishing is now spreading to the Middle East. In Kuwait, two young businessmen, Harvard-trained Samir al Khannashet and Usama al Kauli, inspired by the hobby of a collector friend, Jassem al Humayzi, set up a publishing company called TRL. Its purpose is to produce the most rarified class of art books — fascimiles in an area of the world where the idea is totally new.

Their first experiment was with a printed volume of the early 19th-century "Antiquities of Spain," which is an illustrated account of Arab monuments in Spain as they stood 150 years ago. For their second attempt, they will publish in May a facsimile of a 14th-century Arab manuscript from Syria illustrated with 30 miniatures, a reprint of the unobtainable English translation and commentary by a 19th-century scholar printed in London in 1851. It will be accompanied by an essay by a contemporary scholar on the nature and development of Arab painting, with a tentative explanation of its mysterious demise around 1400.

They say that interest in art — not just Arab art — is awakening

fast in the region, adding that their potential readership is as large in the Arab world as in Western circles interested in Arab literature and art. The text, called the Sulwan al Muta fi Uduwan al Alba, is a literary masterpiece much admired in past centuries.

The spreading of highly sophisticated art publishing is not the only indication of the internationalization of the new art awareness.

Evidence of the trend is provided by the spectacular transformation of the monthly color magazine produced for one of the leading international airlines, the Swissair Gazette. In September 1983, the magazine abruptly shifted focus from travel topics in a light fashion to a more serious tone. That month, the entire issue was devoted to metallurgy and printing techniques in ancient China. The articles carried the signatures of respected scholars, Professor Gerhard Bayer of Zurich, a specialist in ceramic techniques, and of various sinologists. The emphasis was on artistic illustration: a Ting-yao porcelain bowl with exquisite ivory glaze in the Percival David Foundation in London, Buddhist paintings recovered from the Tun-huang caves now in the British Museum, and so on.

The November issue dealt with African textiles. December covered the early stages of Italian opera. Throughout 1984, the emphasis was definitely on the arts, with some spectacularly fine issues such as the one covering Sicily, from architecture in ancient Greek times to the Sicilian school of poetry, including an excursus into Arab culture at the Norman court.

In 1985, a brilliant issue on Pre-Columbian America with texts and photographs by the Swiss author Hans Stierlin inaugurated the year. In May, Swissair Gazette will have

a double first: The subject is the exhibition of Islamic art to open in Geneva on June 25, and all the contributions, written by well-known scholars, deal with works of art only, excluding monuments.

The driving force behind the transformation of Swissair Gazette into a cultural, highly art-oriented magazine is Lydia Lehmann, who has been editing it since the summer 1983.

The Gazette is an independent company commissioned by the airline to produce the magazine. The general lines of the editorial policy, such as the geographical areas on which the issues will concentrate, are the object of an agreement between the airline and the company concluded at an annual meeting. But all the details, from the subject matter to the selection of authors and the iconography, are determined by the editor. Marketing studies show that Swissair readership is enthusiastic.

Lehmann said, "I felt very strongly that the readers are usually much more intelligent than many

editors seem to believe." She said people are well-traveled nowadays: "You can't just tell them about some place to go shopping in Paris." They might know better ones.

She therefore opted for culture and history. "There is a danger that we may forget what was before us," she said.

And why art, particularly objects d'art? "A magazine must attract readers first and foremost. I want the visual effect."

There is, indeed, no better way of getting it, while offering at the same time unpublished material. Great monuments may be well known to many, but the greatest objects are still barely known to most. That awareness of the fact should have reached an airline magazine that prints 350,000 copies — freely distributed to Swissair passengers but now also available to subscribers — is a telling sign of the biggest cultural change that has affected our societies on an international scale in recent years.

## Monastery Replica Provides Aura of Tibet on Staten Island

By Rick Hampson

NEW YORK — Jacqueline Klaber, who had never been to Asia, decided to build a replica of a Tibetan Buddhist monastery to house her Tibetan art collection. She knew the kind of site she wanted: hilly, isolated, tranquil.

"She wanted to create a totally self-contained Tibetan environment here on Lighthouse Hill," said Rod Preiss, assistant director of the museum Klaber founded. The Jacques Marchais Center for Tibetan Art is believed to be the only museum in the Western Hemisphere devoted to Tibetan art.

Klaber, who used the name Jacques Marchais, "was planning to go to Tibet herself, but she wanted to establish this museum first," Preiss said. However, she died in 1948 at 26, six months after her museum was finished.

The center's buildings, terrace and garden sit on the side of a steep hill, illustrated from the rest of its residential neighborhood by stone walls and thick foliage. The complex offers a view, framed by pines, of lower New York Harbor.

Klaber endowed her monastery with everything Tibetan — from orange trees to dogs, including a huge mastiff and a tiny Lhasa Apso. The grounds contain statues of Buddha, as well as figures of elephants, carp and baboons. There is a lotus pond and several

al monastic meditation cells. The museum's centerpiece is its replica of a Buddhist temple, or gompas, a square stone building supported by four interior columns that symbolize the four directions.

Inside, light streams down from a cupola. One wall forms a four-sided altar for displaying numerous sacred objects, such as prayer wheels and gilded statues of multi-limbed religious figures.

They say that interest in art — not just Arab art — is awakening

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Auction to be held on Thursday, May 9 at 7 p.m.

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from April 12 through April 16.

The entire collection will be on view

at Christie's in New York

from April 20 through April 24

and also May 3 until noon on May 9, 1985.

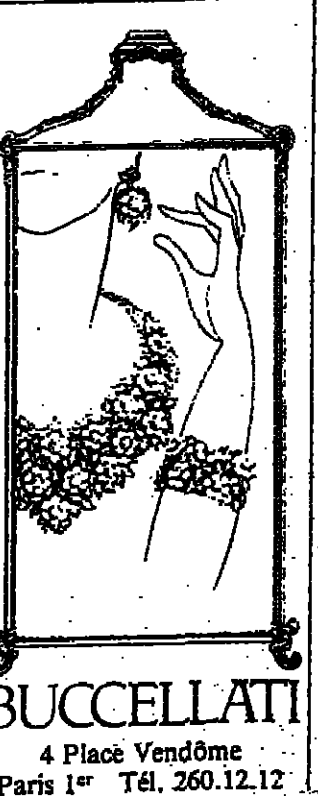
For further information, please contact Ian Kennedy

in New York at 212/546-1177

or Simon Dickinson in London at 01/839-9060.



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\* US \$ and £ prices are subject to rate of exchange. Prices cover all 6 classes and include airmail postage and winning list charges. No additional charges.

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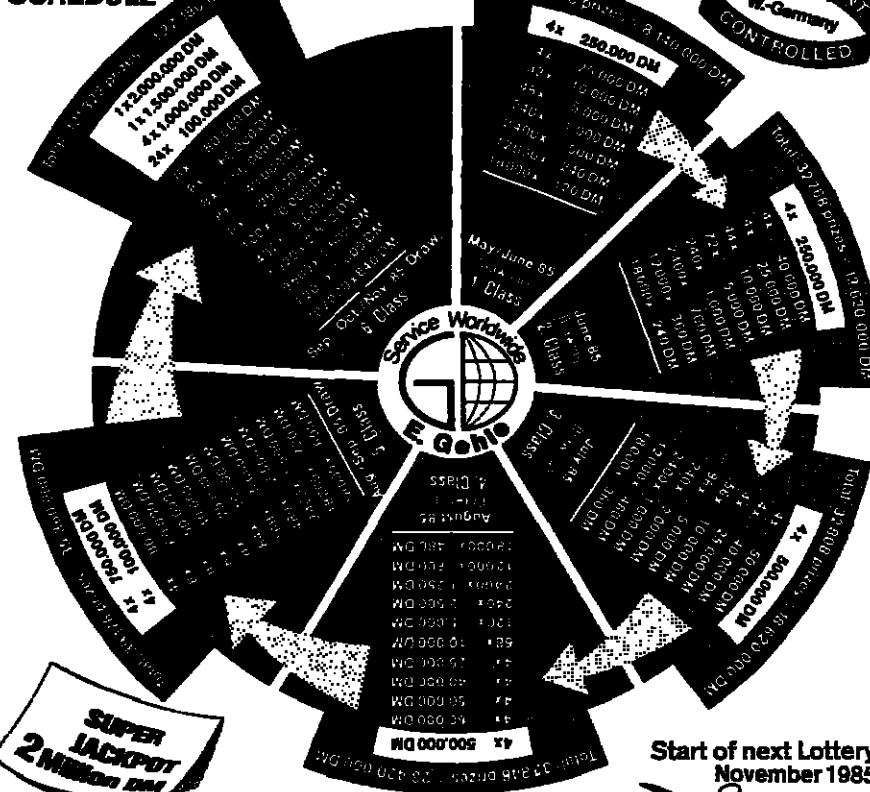
## Look at the facts:

The lottery runs over a period of 26 weeks with each class covering 4 resp. 6 drawings. The drawings are publicly held in Munich, West Germany, and are supervised by state auditors. The German government guaran-

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## PRIZE SCHEDULE



Start of next Lottery November 1985



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First Name

Last Name

Street

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## Continued from Page 87)

108%	87%	Revin	2.40	40	8	125%	84%	Revin	2.40	40	8
109%	40%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	85%	Revin	2.40	40	8
110%	10%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	86%	Revin	2.40	40	8
111%	41%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	87%	Revin	2.40	40	8
112%	42%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	88%	Revin	2.40	40	8
113%	43%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	89%	Revin	2.40	40	8
114%	44%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	90%	Revin	2.40	40	8
115%	45%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	91%	Revin	2.40	40	8
116%	46%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	92%	Revin	2.40	40	8
117%	47%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	93%	Revin	2.40	40	8
118%	48%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	94%	Revin	2.40	40	8
119%	49%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	95%	Revin	2.40	40	8
120%	50%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	96%	Revin	2.40	40	8
121%	51%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	97%	Revin	2.40	40	8
122%	52%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	98%	Revin	2.40	40	8
123%	53%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	99%	Revin	2.40	40	8
124%	54%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	100%	Revin	2.40	40	8
125%	55%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	101%	Revin	2.40	40	8
126%	56%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	102%	Revin	2.40	40	8
127%	57%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	103%	Revin	2.40	40	8
128%	58%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	104%	Revin	2.40	40	8
129%	59%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	105%	Revin	2.40	40	8
130%	60%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	106%	Revin	2.40	40	8
131%	61%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	107%	Revin	2.40	40	8
132%	62%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	108%	Revin	2.40	40	8
133%	63%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	109%	Revin	2.40	40	8
134%	64%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	110%	Revin	2.40	40	8
135%	65%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	111%	Revin	2.40	40	8
136%	66%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	112%	Revin	2.40	40	8
137%	67%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	113%	Revin	2.40	40	8
138%	68%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	114%	Revin	2.40	40	8
139%	69%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	115%	Revin	2.40	40	8
140%	70%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	116%	Revin	2.40	40	8
141%	71%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	117%	Revin	2.40	40	8
142%	72%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	118%	Revin	2.40	40	8
143%	73%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	119%	Revin	2.40	40	8
144%	74%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	120%	Revin	2.40	40	8
145%	75%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	121%	Revin	2.40	40	8
146%	76%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	122%	Revin	2.40	40	8
147%	77%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	123%	Revin	2.40	40	8
148%	78%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	124%	Revin	2.40	40	8
149%	79%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	125%	Revin	2.40	40	8
150%	80%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	126%	Revin	2.40	40	8
151%	81%	Revin	1.00	1	1	125%	127%	Revin	2.40	40	8
152%											

[illegible]

Unocal, the parent of Union Oil, sued Mr. Pickens on Thursday in federal court in Shreveport, Louisiana, on the grounds that his takeover attempts breach antitrust law.

The New York and Louisiana suits both seek to have the courts stop Mr. Pickens from pursuing his bid to seize control of Unocal.

Several Mesa shareholders, including the Unocal chairman, Fred Hartley, and other members of Unocal's Retirement Plan Committee, allege in the suit filed in U.S. district court in Manhattan that Mesa is operating as an unregistered investment company in violation of the Investment Company Act of 1940. The suit also charges that Mesa Petroleum, founded by Mr. Pickens and based in Amarillo, Texas, is engaged in unlawful transactions with its affiliates, including the tender offer for Unocal shares.

**April 12**

ord of 19,959 a year earlier, the Tokyo Commerce and Industry Research Co. reported Friday. protection loans and sessions

ing between the steel-		
and its largest creditor,		
urers Hanover Trust Co.		
uled in New York in		
to discuss the company's		
on debt. Paul Rusen, di-		
United Steelworkers Dis-		
aid.		
sen confirmed that Den-		
ney, chairman of Wheel-		
urgh, had scheduled a		
board meeting to consider		
the financial condition of		
"Wheeling-Pitt-		
s" threatened to file for		
if it cannot refinance its		
obtain additional con-		
from the union.		

**New Oil Strike Reported  
In Chinese Delta Area**

*Reuters*

BEIJING — The China National Offshore Oil Corp. announced Friday an oil strike in the Pearl River Delta, the fifth since drilling started last year.

A spokesman said an exploratory well by Phillips Petroleum International Corp. Asia, a subsidiary of Phillips Petroleum Co., yielded 6,840 barrels of crude a day.

[illegible]

**LOS ANGELES** — Union Oil Co.'s Retirement Plan Committee filed suit Friday in f

the court in New York charging that T. B. Picken Jr., chairman of Mesa Petroleum, was running his oil company as an unlicensed investment firm in violation of federal law. Earlier this week, Mr. Picken launched a hostile \$54-a-share cash tender offer for 10 million Union shares, which would give him a controlling stake in the company. The offer is being made in the Los Angeles oil company. The partnership also owns 13.4 percent of Unocal's stock.

Unocal, the parent of Union Oil, sued Picken on Thursday in federal court in Shreveport, Louisiana, on the grounds that his tender offers breach antitrust law.

The New York and Louisiana suits both seek to have the courts stop Mr. Picken from paying his bid to seize control of Unocal.

Several Mesa shareholders, including the senior chairman, Fred Hartley, and other members of Unocal's Retirement Plan Committee, also filed suit in federal court in Manhattan that Mesa is operating as an unlicensed investment company in violation of the Securities Investment Act of 1940. The suits charge that Mesa Petroleum, founded by Picken and based in Amarillo, Texas, is engaged in unlawful transactions with its shareholders, including the tender offer for Union shares.

Close		Previous		HONG-KONG
Mid	Ask	Mid	Ask	11:00 a.m.

MINIMUM				U.S. PER			
100 lbs per metric ton				100 lbs per			
88.00	88.00	90.00	90.00	Apr	35		
90.00	90.00	92.00	92.00	May	34		
92.00	92.00	94.00	94.00	Jun	33		
94.00	94.00	96.00	96.00	Jul	32		
96.00	96.00	98.00	98.00	Aug	31		
98.00	98.00	100.00	100.00	Sep	30		
100.00	100.00	102.00	102.00	Oct	29		
102.00	102.00	104.00	104.00	Nov	28		
104.00	104.00	106.00	106.00	Dec	27		
106.00	106.00	108.00	108.00	Jan	26		
108.00	108.00	110.00	110.00	Feb	25		
110.00	110.00	112.00	112.00	Mar	24		
112.00	112.00	114.00	114.00	Apr	23		
114.00	114.00	116.00	116.00	May	22		
116.00	116.00	118.00	118.00	Jun	21		
118.00	118.00	120.00	120.00	Jul	20		
120.00	120.00	122.00	122.00	Aug	19		
122.00	122.00	124.00	124.00	Sep	18		
124.00	124.00	126.00	126.00	Oct	17		
126.00	126.00	128.00	128.00	Nov	16		
128.00	128.00	130.00	130.00	Dec	15		
130.00	130.00	132.00	132.00	Jan	14		
132.00	132.00	134.00	134.00	Feb	13		
134.00	134.00	136.00	136.00	Mar	12		
136.00	136.00	138.00	138.00	Apr	11		
138.00	138.00	140.00	140.00	May	10		
140.00	140.00	142.00	142.00	Jun	9		
142.00	142.00	144.00	144.00	Jul	8		
144.00	144.00	146.00	146.00	Aug	7		
146.00	146.00	148.00	148.00	Sep	6		
148.00	148.00	150.00	150.00	Oct	5		
150.00	150.00	152.00	152.00	Nov	4		
152.00	152.00	154.00	154.00	Dec	3		
154.00	154.00	156.00	156.00	Jan	2		
156.00	156.00	158.00	158.00	Feb	1		
158.00	158.00	160.00	160.00	Mar	31		
160.00	160.00	162.00	162.00	Apr	30		
162.00	162.00	164.00	164.00	May	29		
164.00	164.00	166.00	166.00	Jun	28		
166.00	166.00	168.00	168.00	Jul	27		
168.00	168.00	170.00	170.00	Aug	26		
170.00	170.00	172.00	172.00	Sep	25		
172.00	172.00	174.00	174.00	Oct	24		
174.00	174.00	176.00	176.00	Nov	23		
176.00	176.00	178.00	178.00	Dec	22		
178.00	178.00	180.00	180.00	Jan	21		
180.00	180.00	182.00	182.00	Feb	20		
182.00	182.00	184.00	184.00	Mar	19		
184.00	184.00	186.00	186.00	Apr	18		
186.00	186.00	188.00	188.00	May	17		
188.00	188.00	190.00	190.00				

MINIMUM				U.S. PER			
100 lbs per metric ton				100 lbs per			
88.00	88.00	90.00	90.00	Apr	35		
90.00	90.00	92.00	92.00	May	34		
92.00	92.00	94.00	94.00	Jun	33		
94.00	94.00	96.00	96.00	Jul	32		
96.00	96.00	98.00	98.00	Aug	31		
98.00	98.00	100.00	100.00	Sep	30		
100.00	100.00	102.00	102.00	Oct	29		
102.00	102.00	104.00	104.00	Nov	28		
104.00	104.00	106.00	106.00	Dec	27		
106.00	106.00	108.00	108.00	Jan	26		
108.00	108.00	110.00	110.00	Feb	25		
110.00	110.00	112.00	112.00	Mar	24		
112.00	112.00	114.00	114.00	Apr	23		
114.00	114.00	116.00	116.00	May	22		
116.00	116.00	118.00	118.00	Jun	21		
118.00	118.00	120.00	120.00	Jul	20		
120.00	120.00	122.00	122.00	Aug	19		
122.00	122.00	124.00	124.00	Sep	18		
124.00	124.00	126.00	126.00	Oct	17		
126.00	126.00	128.00	128.00	Nov	16		
128.00	128.00	130.00	130.00	Dec	15		
130.00	130.00	132.00	132.00	Jan	14		
132.00	132.00	134.00	134.00	Feb	13		
134.00	134.00	136.00	136.00	Mar	12		
136.00	136.00	138.00	138.00	Apr	11		
138.00	138.00	140.00	140.00	May	10		
140.00	140.00	142.00	142.00	Jun	9		
142.00	142.00	144.00	144.00	Jul	8		
144.00	144.00	146.00	146.00	Aug	7		
146.00	146.00	148.00	148.00	Sep	6		
148.00	148.00	150.00	150.00	Oct	5		
150.00	150.00	152.00	152.00	Nov	4		
152.00	152.00	154.00	154.00	Dec	3		
154.00	154.00	156.00	156.00	Jan	2		
156.00	156.00	158.00	158.00	Feb	1		
158.00	158.00	160.00	160.00	Mar	31		
160.00	160.00	162.00	162.00	Apr	30		
162.00	162.00	164.00	164.00	May	29		
164.00	164.00	166.00	166.00	Jun	28		
166.00	166.00	168.00	168.00	Jul	27		
168.00	168.00	170.00	170.00	Aug	26		
170.00	170.00	172.00	172.00	Sep	25		
172.00	172.00	174.00	174.00	Oct	24		
174.00	174.00	176.00	176.00	Nov	23		
176.00	176.00	178.00	178.00	Dec	22		
178.00	178.00	180.00	180.00	Jan	21		
180.00	180.00	182.00	182.00	Feb	20		
182.00	182.00	184.00	184.00	Mar	19		
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186.00	186.00	188.00	188.00	May	17		
188.00	188.00	190.00	190.00				

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98.00	98.00	100.00	100.00	Sep	30		
100.00	100.00	102.00	102.00	Oct	29		
102.00	102.00	104.00	104.00	Nov	28		
104.00	104.00	106.00	106.00	Dec	27		
106.00	106.00	108.00	108.00	Jan	26		
108.00	108.00	110.00	110.00	Feb	25		
110.00	110.00	112.00	112.00	Mar	24		
112.00	112.00	114.00	114.00	Apr	23		
114.00	114.00	116.00	116.00	May	22		
116.00	116.00	118.00	118.00	Jun	21		
118.00	118.00	120.00	120.00	Jul	20		
120.00	120.00	122.00	122.00	Aug	19		
122.00	122.00	124.00	124.00	Sep	18		
124.00	124.00	126.00	126.00	Oct	17		
126.00	126.00	128.00	128.00	Nov	16		
128.00	128.00	130.00	130.00	Dec	15		
130.00	130.00	132.00	132.00	Jan	14		
132.00	132.00	134.00	134.00	Feb	13		
134.00	134.00	136.00	136.00	Mar	12		
136.00	136.00	138.00	138.00	Apr	11		
138.00	138.00	140.00	140.00	May	10		
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148.00	148.00	150.00	150.00	Oct	5		
150.00	150.00	152.00	152.00	Nov	4		
152.00	152.00	154.00	154.00	Dec	3		
154.00	154.00	156.00	156.00	Jan	2		
156.00	156.00	158.00	158.00	Feb	1		
158.00	158.00	160.00	160.00	Mar	31		
160.00	160.00	162.00	162.00	Apr	30		
162.00	162.00	164.00	164.00	May	29		
164.00	164.00	166.00	166.00	Jun	28		
166.00	166.00	168.00	168.00	Jul	27		
168.00	168.00	170.00	170.00	Aug	26		
170.00	170.00	172.00	172.00	Sep	25		
172.00	172.00	174.00	174.00	Oct	24		
174.00	174.00	176.00	176.00	Nov	23		
176.00	176.00	178.00	178.00	Dec	22		
178.00	178.00	180.00	180.00	Jan	21		
180.00	180.00	182.00	182.00	Feb	20		
182.00	182.00	184.00	184.00	Mar	19		
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100 lbs per metric ton				100 lbs per			
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104.00	104.00	106.00	106.00	Dec	27		
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110.00	110.00	112.00	112.00	Mar	24		
112.00	112.00	114.00	114.00	Apr	23		
114.00	114.00	116.00	116.00	May	22		
116.00	116.00	118.00	118.00	Jun	21		
118.00	118.00	120.00	120.00	Jul	20		
120.00	120.00	122.00	122.00	Aug	19		
122.00	122.00	124.00	124.00	Sep	18		
124.00	124.00	126.00	126.00	Oct	17		
126.00	126.00	128.00	128.00	Nov	16		
128.00	128.00	130.00	130.00	Dec	15		
130.00	130.00	132.00	132.00	Jan	14		
132.00	132.00	134.00	134.00	Feb	13		
134.00	134.00	136.00	136.00	Mar	12		
136.00	136.00	138.00	138.00	Apr	1		

[illegible]

SUGAR				
French francs per metric ton				
May	1,232	1,240	1,240	
June	1,237	1,245	1,245	
Oct.	1,247	1,250	1,250	
Nov.	1,247	1,250	1,250	
Dec.	1,310	1,310	1,310	
Jan.	1,310	1,310	1,310	
Feb.	1,310	1,310	1,310	
Mar.	N.T.*	N.T.*	N.T.*	
Apr.	N.T.*	N.T.*	N.T.*	
Notes: 2,465 lots; Oct. 50 tons.				
Sales: 2,465 lots; Oct. interest:				
COCA				
Coca beans per 100 kg				
May	2,250	2,250	2,250	
June	2,250	2,250	2,250	
Oct.	N.T.*	N.T.*	N.T.*	
Nov.	N.T.*	N.T.*	N.T.*	
Dec.	N.T.*	N.T.*	N.T.*	
Jan.	N.T.*	N.T.*	N.T.*	
Feb.	N.T.*	N.T.*	N.T.*	
Mar.	N.T.*	N.T.*	N.T.*	
Apr.	N.T.*	N.T.*	N.T.*	
May	N.T.*	N.T.*	N.T.*	
June	N.T.*	N.T.*	N.T.*	
Oct.	N.T.*	N.T.*	N.T.*	
Nov.	N.T.*	N.T.*	N.T.*	
Dec.	N.T.*	N.T.*	N.T.*	
Jan.	N.T.*	N.T.*	N.T.*	
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Apr.	N.T.*	N.T.*	N.T.*	
May	N.T.*	N.T.*	N.T.*	
June	N.T.*	N.T.*	N.T.*	
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Nov.	N.T.*	N.T.*	N.T.*	
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Jan.	N.T.*	N.T.*	N.T.*	
Feb.	N.T.*	N.T.*	N.T.*	

Commodity and Unit	Fri	Mon
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.38	1.48
Printcloth 64/30 28 lb. wd.	0.66	0.84

[illegible]

**Cisco**      **Bioscience**

[illegible]

Close		Previous	
Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask
1.440	1.500	1.410	1.470
1.430	1.470	1.400	1.440

[illegible]

Offer	Sld	Yield	Prev Yield
-------	-----	-------	------------

3-month	8.04	8.02	8.32	8.42
6-month	8.28	8.26	8.76	8.95
One year	8.42	8.43	9.12	9.39

Source: Salomon Brothers

## Taiwan Plans to Build New Digital Network

*Reuters*

TAIPEI — Taiwan will invest \$11.25 billion in the next 15 years for a new telecommunications network, the government said Friday.

A spokesman said the money would be used to set up an integrated digital network to replace the current system by the year 2000.

About 50 percent of the investment would be used to buy digital telephone equipment.

**TOKYO** — Corporate bank-

ties in Japan rose to a record 363 in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1985, from the previous record of 19,959 a year earlier, the Tokyo Commerce and Industry Research Co. reported Friday.

...had scheduled a board meeting to consider

Source: UPI.

River Delta, the fifth since drilling started last year.

A spokesman said an exploration well by Phillips Petroleum International Corp. Asia, a subsidiary of Phillips Petroleum Co., yielded 6,840 barrels of crude a day.







12 Month		Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High		Low		Close	Quot.	Chge
High	Low						High	Low					

[illegible]

*The Associated Press*

LONG BEACH, California — Douglas Aircraft Co. said Friday that China has agreed to buy 26 MD-80 series airliners and has an option to purchase another 15 in a transaction that could cost \$1.1 billion.

The license production arrangement is the first between a U.S. aircraft manufacturer and China, said Douglas, a unit of St. Louis-based McDonnell Douglas Corp. It also calls for Chinese workers to be trained in the United States.

All but one of the twin-engine planes would be delivered partially assembled to China for final assembly there.

The value of the agreement was not announced, but Dave Eastman, a Douglas spokesman, said "the substantial majority" of the work would be performed by Douglas and its subcontractors.

Completed MD-80 series airliners cost about \$25 million each. At full price, the 41 planes would cost \$1.02 billion.

The agreement follows six years of negotiations between Douglas, Shanghai Aviation Industrial Corp., and the Aviation Supply Corp., the procurement subsidiary of China's Civil Aviation General Administration.

"It will modernize China's air transportation and it expands the market potential for Douglas," said Jim Winstan, president of Douglas.

"It's a mutually beneficial partnership with super possibilities for the future."

"We've come to know the people [in the Shanghai agency] as expert technicians and careful craftsmen," he said.

China has operated two MD-80s since December 1983. The partially assembled MD-80 planes will be delivered to Shanghai between 1986 and 1991, with the first of the airliners

**NASDAQ National Market Prices**[illegible]

کتابخانه

(Continued on Page 13)

[illegible]







## ACROSS

1 A Cabinet post  
2 Steak order  
12 Pour forth  
16 Ebb  
21 Stan's pal  
22 "Fideles"  
23 "Winnie"  
24 Wanderer  
25 Massey role  
27 Popular card  
28 Kemel  
30 Loggers'  
31 Designer  
32 Oscar de la  
33 Newsman,  
34 More  
35 Digs  
36 Hearts, e.g.  
37 Move quickly  
40 Danish lord  
41 Common  
42 Grave words  
43 Skiers' trestles  
47 Grain or  
50 "— Paul of the  
52 Lie the  
53 Melville  
captain

## ACROSS

54 Land and  
55 Hindu deity  
56 Author Grey et  
57 Rugged  
58 Mindanao  
59 Tailor's  
60 lapboard  
61 Rainbows  
62 Homs is here  
63 Mubarak's  
64 predecessor  
65 Spot  
66 Golly!  
67 Shakespearean  
lover  
68 Water blooms,  
69 Big cat  
70 Louis XVI, e.g.  
71 Ruggles of  
72 Red Lip  
73 actress  
74 Fearful  
75 Gold coin  
76 Sprout  
77 Drives  
78 Dilemma  
79 items  
80 Empire State  
city  
81 Part of N.B.  
82 Gams  
83 Hara—  
84 Erodes  
85 Kind of horse  
86 Dies—

## ACROSS

87 Give  
88 Transfer  
89 S.D.'s capital  
90 Fox's relative  
91 N.Y.  
92 basebatters  
93 Dodges  
94 Organic  
95 compounds  
96 Bro. and dan.  
97 Irish love  
98 Prescribe  
99 Viktor—  
100 ballet master  
101 S.A. serpent  
102 Relationship  
103 Kay Thompson  
girl  
104 Trap  
105 Transports  
106 Heater for  
107 hups  
108 Great Lake  
109 "Gem of the  
ocean"  
110 Kornelia—  
111 E. German  
swimming star  
112 Force  
113 Big Ten team  
114 He commits  
grave crimes  
115 Takes five  
116 Sweetstop  
117 Ease  
118 Billiards  
119 immortal

## DOWN

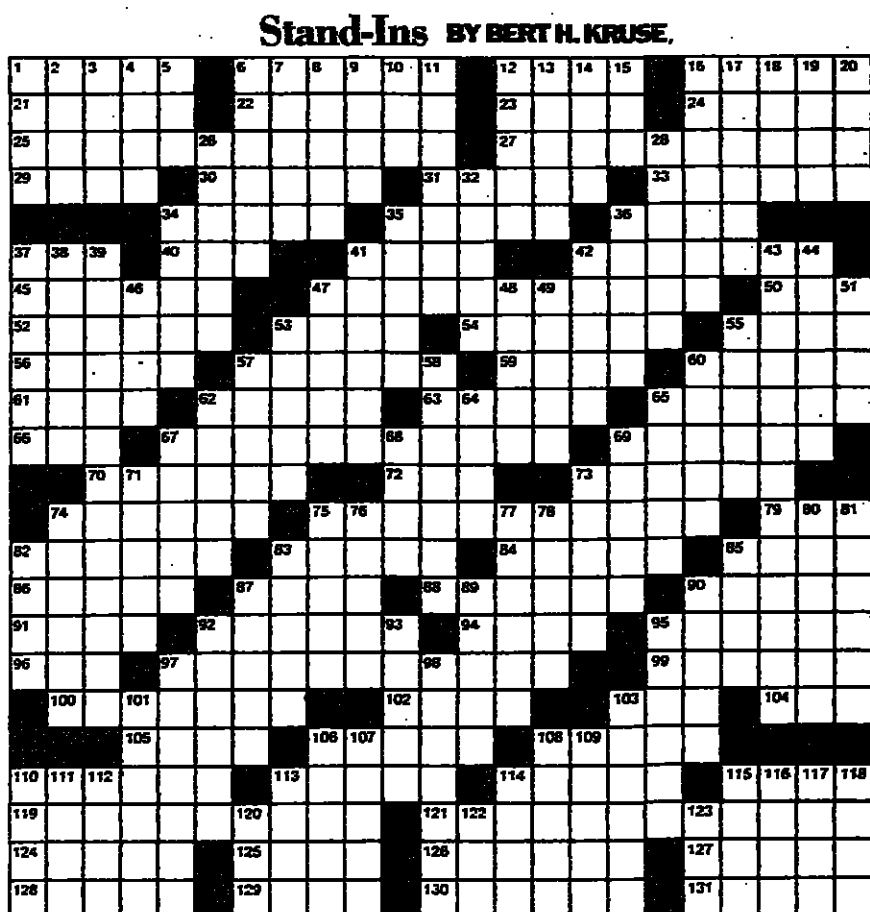
1 A swimming  
companion of  
Alice  
2 Jal—  
3 Radar image  
4 Robert  
Motherwell's  
medium  
5 Legal point  
6 "— Dies,"  
Beckett novel  
7 Circus  
Maximus  
official  
8 Hold back  
9 "It back—  
laugh": Pinero  
10 All-purpose  
trk  
11 How to roll  
along

## DOWN

12 Actress Hasso  
13 Story lines  
14 Citron  
attachment  
15 Join  
16 Yearly income  
17 Colombia's  
capital  
18 A.A.U.  
member  
19 Post laureate:  
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36 Wide-brimmed  
straw hat  
37 Items "on  
wheels"  
38 Kind of fist  
39 Steady Eddie  
of pitching  
fame  
40 Its capital is  
Doha



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

## DOWN

51 Drake or cob  
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53 Duchesse, e.g.  
54 Church council  
55 Support  
56 Pivotal  
57 Cum grano  
58 "You could  
hear—  
drop"  
59 Wide-brimmed  
straw hat  
60 Items "on  
wheels"  
61 Kind of fist  
62 Steady Eddie  
of pitching  
fame  
63 Its capital is  
Doha

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89 Parlor piece  
90 A reindeer in a  
Moore poem  
91 "Ooops!" cause  
92 — the  
93 Shogun stars  
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96 Arrives  
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98 "Enough!" in  
Roma  
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101 Jug  
102 Like an ancho-  
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103 Car pioneer  
104 Tizzy  
105 Young whale  
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or cast  
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## BOOKS

## MONEY: A Suicide Note

By Martin Amis. 363 pp. \$16.95.  
Viking, 40 West 23d Street,  
New York, N. Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Richard Eder

MARTIN AMIS intrudes amiably into his novel as a sardonic den of machine to his hapless protagonist and narrator. At one point, he even refers to being a novelist who is a novelist's son. So it doesn't seem unfair to point out a mark or two of kinship between "Money" and Kingsley Amis' "One Fat Englishman."

Both are about a foolish and infirm America. Both focus the infirmity by means of a fat English slob who tries to get his hooks into the infirmity and ends up steamrollered. Both find a sliver of moral superiority — as does the narrator of Graham Greene's "The Quiet American" — in the humane amateurism of their own skulduggery as opposed to the sleek American juggernaut. In the teeth of the Roman soldier, their English anti-heroes model themselves not on Christ but on the thieves; alternately, the one on the left and the one on the right.

Martin Amis, his book and his anti-hero, whom

he names John Self, come a generation later, of course, and so does his America. The latter is fragmented and post-everything: modern, electronic, punk. As for Self, he lags badly, caught between pillar and post. He is a slick advertising man, a maker of television commercials. The America he hopes to take on, and take, is a screaming media madhouse of hype, baroque film deals, shady international investors and, above all, a torrent of the money that serves as title and theme.

It is chameleon money: Its origins are murky, and its presence can never really be determined. Now you see it, now you don't. A platinum credit card summons up stretch limos, palatial hotel suites and sumptuous meals one day. The next day, it is brought back by a threatening head waiter, neatly clipped into four pieces.

The story is fairly slim, although various bits of deliberate mystification and possibly non-deliberate fuzziness tend to make it seem bigger, or at least longer. Self's skill at making short films has caught the eye of Fielding, an American promoter. He quits his partnership in his London agency and is whizzed

over to New York where big deals, high living, endless credit and a battery of meetings with glamorous stars are lavished upon him. Eventually, it all vanishes and he is left broke and abandoned back in London, with only Martin Amis to talk to and play chess with.

Self is a creature of fifties energy, occasional violence and large but futile appetites. He will talk back to a racist New York cabbie — and get thrown out on the street for his pains — and spend days in bed nursing a collection of ailments. He consumes vast amounts of junk food and drinks endlessly. Then he throws up, almost as endlessly. At times, "Money" seems to be a novel about hydrostatics. He is obsessed with sex, much of it in the form of pornography and auto-eroticism.

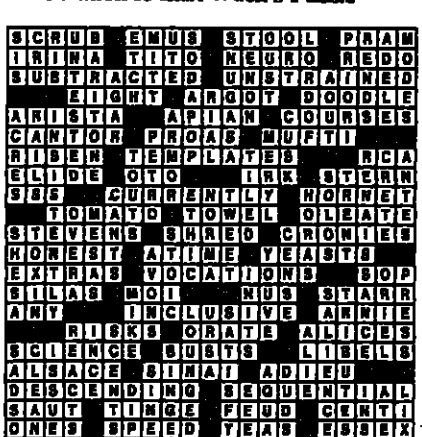
The transatlantic pilgrimage of what remains of human values by the contemporary big-deal is the serious theme of this book, verging on the puntant at times, and cast in the mold of black comedy. Self's London neighborhood is becoming a wilderness of fast-food joints. As a maker of commercials, Self recognizes his part in it. "My way is coming up in the world," he says. He is not the innocent corrupted, but a small-beast sleaze navigator caught in a tidal wave.

Amis puts enormous energy into parodying almost everything in sight. Fielding, the American promoter, is both laid-back and fanatically fit, an expansive corsair who turns out to be a shrewd and half-mad fraud. A gorgeous film star practices sex as a mind-expanding experience with each lover getting one night and the whole thing videotaped for her library. The small-time crookedness of Self's London film partners is delightfully done: Everything goes on the expense account, including a poodle that is listed as "Security — guard dog."

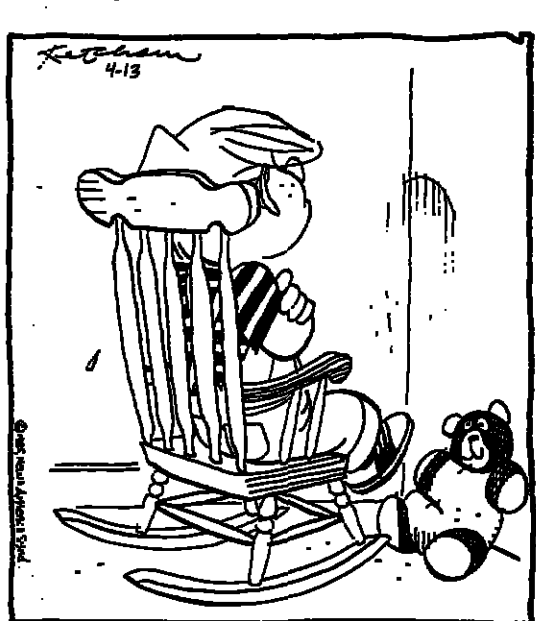
But Amis's strength is wit rather than comedy. There is a good deal of genuinely successful satire in the book, particularly in the portrayal of New York obsessions, but it is displaced by the excessive space and energy spent on his narrator. Self is a mess. Sometimes he is a funny mess, and occasionally he is an interesting mess, but he dilutes himself in a flood of drinking, spewing and endless high-pressure language. He is larger than life but emptier, as well, and his emptiness crowds his wit and our interest.

Richard Eder is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



## DENNIS THE MENACE



"HOW CAN I TELL IF SOMETHING'S WRONG UNTIL I DO IT?"

## WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
Area	High	Low	Wind	Area	High	Low	Wind
Algeria	24	16	SE	Bangkok	32	24	E
Amsterdam	18	12	SE	Beijing	18	12	E
Antwerp	18	12	SE	Hong Kong	28	20	E
Berlin	18	12	SE	New Delhi	28	20	E
Birmingham	18	12	SE	Osaka	28	20	E
Bombay	32	24	E	Shanghai	28	20	E
Buenos Aires	28	20	E	Singapore	32	24	E
Calcutta	32	24	E	Tokyo	28	20	E
Canton	28	20	E				
Cebu	28	20	E				
Colon	28	20	E				
Hankow	28	20	E				
Hong Kong	28	20	E				
Kobe	28	20	E				
London	18	12	SE				
Lyons	18	12	SE				
Manila	28	20	E				
Medan	28	20	E				
Osaka	28	20	E				
Paris	18	12	SE				
Perth	28	20	E				
Port of Spain	28	20	E				
San Francisco	18	12	SE				
Shanghai	28	20	E				
Singapore	32	24	E				
Tokyo	28	20	E				
Yokohama	28	20	E				

## World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse April 12

Quoting prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam				Paris			
Area	High	Low	Wind	Area	High	Low	Wind
Algeria	24	16	SE	Bangkok	32	24	E
Amsterdam	18	12	SE	Beijing	18	12	E
Antwerp	18	12	SE	Hong Kong	28	20	E
Berlin	18	12	SE	New Delhi	28	20	E
Birmingham	18	12	SE	Osaka	28	20	E
Bombay	32	24	E	Shanghai	28	20	E
Buenos Aires	28	20	E	Singapore	32	24	E
Calcutta	32	24	E	Tokyo	28	20	E
Canton	28	20	E				
Cebu	28	20	E				
Colon	28	20	E				
Hankow	28	20	E				
Hong Kong	28	20	E				
Kobe	28	20	E				
London	18	12	SE				
Lyons	18	12	SE				
Manila	28	20	E				
Medan	28	20	E				
Osaka	28	20	E				
Paris	18	12	SE				
Perth	28	20	E				
Port of Spain	28	20	E				
San Francisco	18	12	SE				
Shanghai	28	20	E				
Singapore	32	24	E				
Tokyo	28	20	E				
Yokohama	28	20	E				

## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



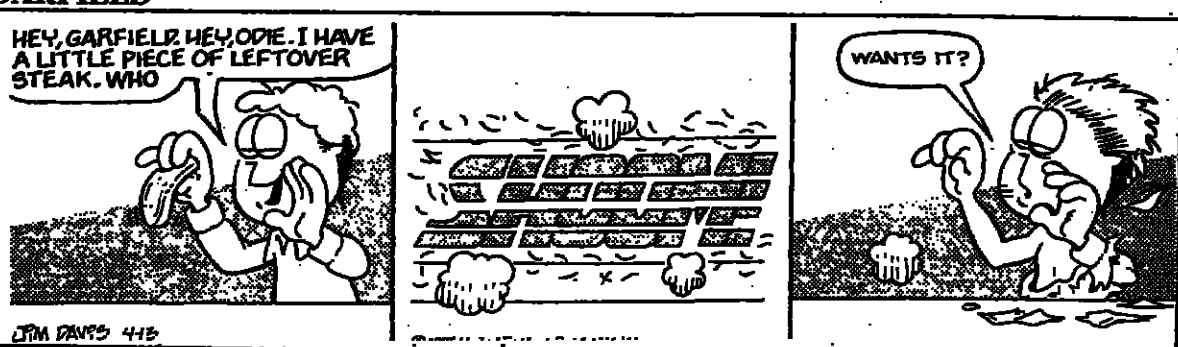
## WIZARD of ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



Tokyo				London			
Area	High	Low	Wind	Area	High	Low	Wind
Algeria	24	16	SE	Bangkok	32	24	E
Amsterdam	18	12	SE	Beijing	18	12	E
Antwerp	18	12	SE	Hong Kong	28	20	E
Berlin	18	12	SE	New Delhi	28	20	E
Birmingham	18	12	SE	Osaka	28	20	E
Bombay	32	24	E	Shanghai	28	20	E
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Calcutta	32	24	E	Tokyo	28	20	E
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Manila	28	20	E				
Medan	28	20	E				
Osaka	28	20	E				
Paris	18	12	SE				
Perth	28	20	E				
Port of Spain	28	20	E				
San Francisco	18	12	SE				
Shanghai	28	20	E				
Singapore	32	24	E				
Tokyo	28	20	E				
Yokohama	28	20	E				

## GM-Toyota Suit Is Settled

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Chrysler Corp. said Friday that an out-of-court settlement had been reached in its lawsuit objecting to a plan by General Motors Corp. and Toyota Motor Corp. to build Toyota-designed small cars in California.

Chrysler had protested the 1983 agreement between General Motors, the world's largest automaker, and Toyota, Japan's largest, as a threat to fair competition in the U.S. auto market.

The announcement said the settlement stipulated that the period of "active cooperation" would be reduced from 12 to eight years.



## SPORTS

# Capitals Win 2d in Overtime, But Islanders Claim a Push

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — It was a war of attrition and the Washington Capitals won it. Mike Gartner came out from behind the New York Islanders' net and shoved the puck past goalie Kelly Hrudey at 12:53 of a second overtime period to give the Capitals a 2-1 victory Thursday night.

Long after the Capitals had departed, the Islanders still were on the ice screaming at referee Don Koharski and insisting Greg Adams had interfered with Hrudey.

New York Coach Al Arbour pushed Koharski and was assessed a game misconduct penalty "for striking an official," according to the supervisor of officials, Frank Udvari.

The third game of the playoff is set for Saturday at Nassau Coliseum with the Capitals holding a 2-0 lead in the series, both games decided in overtime.

Elsewhere, Minnesota, Philadelphia, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Quebec and Chicago took 2-0 leads.

## NHL ROUNDUP

North Stars 4, Blues 3

Keith Acton and Willie Plett each scored two goals and Gilles Meloche made 41 saves in St. Louis as Minnesota took a 2-0 lead over the Blues. The best-of-five opening round series switches to Bloomington, Minnesota, on Saturday.

"If we do well in the playoffs, nobody's going to remember you played that bad all season," said Acton. "We've got a chance to redeem ourselves for a terribly embarrassing season."

The North Stars fell behind, 2-0, on goals by Brian Sutter, then rallied. Meloche protected the lead with some spectacular work.

Flyers 3, Rangers 1

In Philadelphia, rookie Todd Berger scored twice and goaltender Pelle Lindbergh made 38 saves against the suddenly tough Rangers, whom the Flyers beat seven straight times during the season en route to the NHL's best record.

Berger got the winning goal at 5:23 of the final period when Brad Marsh's slapshot was deflected to him in the slot and he fired it past goalie Glen Hanlon.

Ilkka Sinisalo ensured victory with a 15-foot shot at 17:40.

"It's kind of surprising that the puck keeps going in the way it does for me," said Berger. "The harder I try to set up the other guys the more I score."

Oilers 4, Kings 2

In Edmonton, Alberta, Paul Coffey scored in the first period for the defending Stanley Cup champions, but the visitors did it on a second-period goal by Dave Taylor.

The Oilers took charge with their usual quick-striking offense early in the final session. Mark Napier and Mike Krushelnyski scoring 42 seconds apart. Napier pounced on a loose puck and slid it into the net and Krushelnyski made it 3-1, converting a pass in front from Wayne Gretzky after some fine corner work by Jari Kurri. Kurri later scored into an empty net.

Jets 5, Flames 2

In Winnipeg, Scott Arniel's goal at 9:21 began a three-goal third period for the Jets, who carry their lead into the Calgary Saddledome where they have never won.

The winning goal came after excellent forechecking by the line of Thomas Steen, Perry Turnbull and Arniel, who flipped a backhand shot over goaltender Reggie Lemelin. Laurie Boschman scored on a breakaway with 1:22 left and Ron Wilson into an empty net at 19:13.

Dale Hawerchuk and Doug Smith connected 16 seconds apart in the second period for the Jets, who are unbeaten in 15 games, including the regular season. They have not lost since March 6.

Nordiques 3, Sabres 2

In Quebec City the Nordiques, who swept the Sabres last spring, won Normand Rochefort's routine wrist shot slipped past goalie Tom Barasso with 4:51 remaining. The Sabres had tied the game only 41 seconds earlier when Phil Housley beat rookie goalie Mario Gosselin.

The other Quebec goals came on breakaways by Michel Goulet in the first period and Brent Ashton in the second period. Mike Polino got a first-period goal for Buffalo.

Canadiens 5, Bruins 3

In Montreal, Chris Chelios sent a blistering slapshot past goalie Doug Keane 20 seconds into the third period, the power play giving the home team a 3-3 tie. Chris Nilan won it when he tipped Bob Gainey's shot past the Boston goalie at 15:40, then Nilan assisted on an insurance goal by Guy Carbonneau with 1:39 left.

Black Hawks 6, Red Wings 1

In the only series with two wipeouts so far, Chicago stormed to a 3-0 lead in the first period and coasted against visiting Detroit. The Black Hawks, who won by 9-5 in the first game, took their lead on first-period goals by Darrell Sutter, Ken Frazier, Keith Brown and Doug Wilson also scored for Chicago, while Detroit's Joe Kocur scored on a breakaway. (WP, AP)

## Transition

BASEBALL  
American League  
CALIFORNIA—Announced the resignation of A.L. Executive Vice President, Assistant to the Chairman of the Board.

NATIONAL LEAGUE  
CHICAGO—Picked Gary Wood, outfielder, to the 15-day disabled list. Replaced Brian Holman, pitcher, from Iowa of the American Association.

PITTSBURGH—Signed Jerry Christakos, infielder, and John Henry Johnson, pitcher, to contracts with their Class AAA Newell Island of the Pacific Coast League.

BASKETBALL  
National Basketball Association  
MILWAUKEE—Signed Chris Ehler, center, to a three-year contract.

HOCKEY  
National Hockey League  
N.Y. RANGERS—Called up Randy Heath and Chris Korb, who are Andre Ours, defenseman; Ron Scott, goalie; and Larry Poirier, center, from New Haven of the American Hockey League. Signed Kelly Miller, left wing.

PITTSBURGH—Signed Jeff Cooper, goaltender, to a multi-year contract.

KENTUCKY—Named James Dickey assistant basketball coach.

LOVELL HARRINGTON—Named Todd Caldwell assistant basketball coach.

GRAL. ROBERTS—Named Ted Owens basketball coach.

PANHANDLE STATE—Named Earl Dickey basketball coach.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS—Announced the resignation of Allen Van White, basketball coach.

UTAH—Named Jim Copeland athletic director effective July 1.

OLYMPIC SKIING—

Clayton Nelson, American figure skater, named to four Winter Olympic teams, has retired from the U.S. Ski Team.



Barefooted Lanny Watkins chubbed his way out of the creek fronting 12th green and got a shower, but ball rolled back to edge and he had to take a drop. He still shot 72 for the round.

## Third Hole Too Much Far Too Early for Most

United Press International

AUGUSTA, Georgia — Quite often the turning point in a round can come early, and that was the case for several players Thursday at the third hole of the Augusta National Golf Club course.

For the opening round of the Masters, tournament officials placed the pin on the par-4 third hole at the extreme left of the green.

Just on top of 3 slope. Before the round began, Jack Nicklaus said the pin placement would be one of the most difficult on the course and he proved right.

Of Thursday's 71 players, 34 made bogey or worse; there were only five birdies on the 360-yard hole, and two were by the Haas brothers, professional Jay and amateur Jerry.

Three of the first six holes, including the third, had almost unfair pin placements," said Tom Watson, who got a par at the third.

"They put you on the defensive."

Among the hard-luck stories was that of Curtis Strange, who shot an 80. He parred the first two holes and hit a good shot to within about 15 feet of the hole at the third.

From there he three-putted, then shot 41 on the front side.

Bill Kratzert was even par going to the third, but he put his second shot just over the green. His chip shot scooted by the pin and raced along the fast green until it ran back into the fairway. From there he wound up with a double bogey.

Mastering the third hole usually meant something good was going to happen. Ben Crenshaw and Lee Trevino birdied it and they wound up shooting 70s.

But to get his birdie, Trevino had to chip in from behind the green.

## Masters' Amateur Hour Gives Way to Old Pros

By Randy Harvey

Los Angeles Times Service

AUGUSTA, Georgia — It looked for a while Thursday as if the first round of the Masters golf tournament was going to turn into Ted Mack's Original Amateur Hour.

But then a couple of lesser-known but highly visible pro recaptured center stage for the guys who make a living at this game, and Tom Watson, Jack Nicklaus, Lee Trevino, Gary Player, Ray Floyd, Billy Casper and Ben Crenshaw took it from there.

Payne Stewart was the first to break the early hold that unfabled amateurs Sam Roush Jr. of the University of Southern California and John Inman of North Carolina put on this fabled tournament when they finished their rounds tied for the lead at two-under-par 70.

If fashion were a prerequisite for winning on the Professional Golfers' Association tour, Stewart would always be the leader in the clubhouse.

His green tie was a particularly nice touch, considering that is the predominant color at Augusta National. Wearing that along with his red knickers, a red Ben Hogan cap and acupuncture needles in his ears would have assured him of being noticed even if he had not shot 69.

Acupuncture needles?

What would Bobby Jones say? Stewart's 69 was outside only by Gary Hallberg, also easily identifiable in his gray chapeau, which he called an "Indian Jones hat."

Asked if he had ever met Harrison Ford, the actor who plays Indiana Jones, Hallberg said, "No, but I've hit the ball in a few places where I've looked for him."

Not Thursday.

He shot an unadventurous 68, proving that some of the players were wrong earlier this week when they said the course would play like The Temple of Doom.

One of them was Watson, a two-time Masters champion who still was complaining Thursday about the difficult pin placements, even though he shot a 69 that tied him for second place with Stewart.

Speaking about the particularly troublesome No. 6, where the pin was near the back of the green, Watson huffed, "I'd like to see Ben Hogan keep the ball below the hole there."

Hogan was not here, but many of the game's other big names are. And in contention.

One shot behind Watson and Stewart are defending champion Crenshaw, Floyd, Trevino and Inman. Nicklaus, Player and Casper are at 71. Two-time champion Severiano Ballesteros is at 72.

Who would have thought Nicklaus, who has won here five times, would ever be trailing one of his sons' college teammates? Jack Jr., who was at home giving his father putting tips last weekend, played with Inman at North Carolina.

Only Inman did not seem to be surprised.

The brother of touring pro Joe Inman, John, 22, plans to turn professional himself after this tournament. Although he is not quite cocky, the defending NCAA champion is extremely sure of himself.

Asked if he thought he could win here, he said, "I wouldn't rule that out."

His confidence did not prevent him from being nervous as he approached the first tee.

"I was so nervous, I couldn't breathe," he said. "I thought someone had turned off the oxygen."

Randolph, a USC junior whose father is the pro at La Cumbre Country Club in Santa Barbara, California, was runner-up last year in the U.S. Amateur. The only time he succumbed to the pressure Thursday was on the first tee, where he hit his drive far to the right.

"When I stood over the ball, my knees were quivering," said Randolph, 20. "It was uncomfortable. I just wanted to get the ball out of there."

But as Inman and Randolph probably will discover in later years, it is not only the amateurs who get jitters teeing off at the Masters.

Three hits, pitching a complete game.

Los Angeles, the Dodgers fell behind by 3-0, picked up a run in the sixth and scored three in the eighth against reliever Bill Dawley.

Mariano Duncan walked with two outs that inning and scored when Ken Landreux doubled to right. Then Mike Marshall, who had struck out five times in three games, hit his first homer this year.

Braves 6, Phillies 3

In Philadelphia, Dale Murphy singled in a run in the first, singled and scored in Atlanta's third, and hit a two-run homer in the ninth.

(AP, UPI)



Fred Couples either kissed or bit his ball before teeing off. He shot 75 in the first round.

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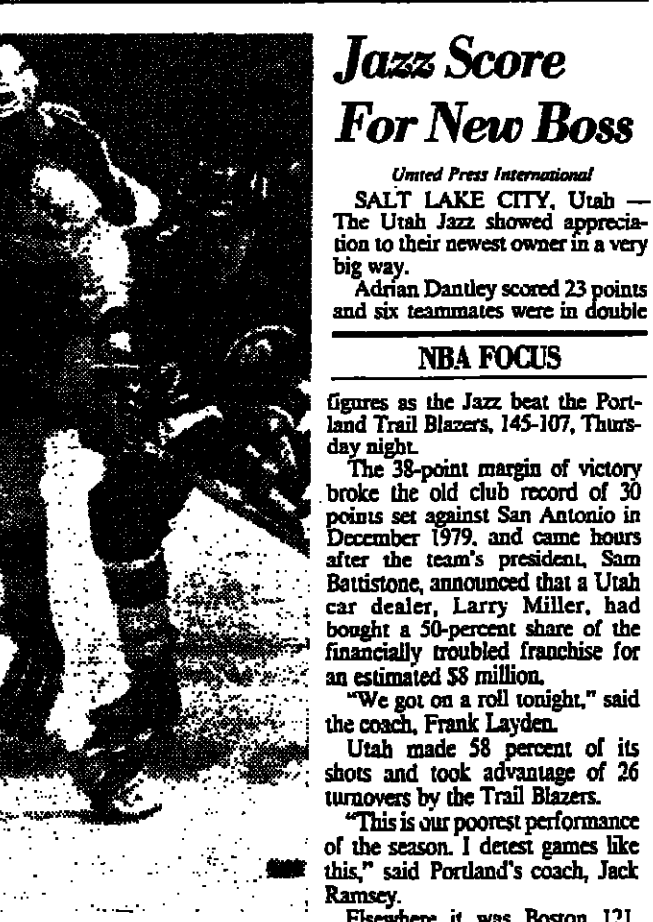
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(AP, UPI)



## Jazz Score For New Boss

United Press International

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — The Utah Jazz showed appreciation to their newest owner in a very big way.

Adrian Dantley scored 23 points and six teammates were in double figures.

NBA FOCUS

figures as the Jazz beat the Portland Trail Blazers, 145-107, Thursday night.

The 38-point margin of victory broke the old club record of 30 points set against San Antonio in December 1979, and came hours after the team's president, Sam Battistone, announced that a Utah car dealer, Larry Miller, had bought a 50-percent share of the financially troubled franchise for an estimated \$5 million.

"We got on a roll tonight," said the coach, Frank Layden.

Utah made 58 percent of its shots and took advantage of 26 turnovers by the Trail Blazers.

"This is our poorest performance of the season. I detest games like this," said Portland's coach, Jack Ramsey.

Elsewhere it was Boston 121, Cleveland 115; Houston 125, Kansas City 123; the Los Angeles Lakers 137, Golden State 130 and Dallas 124, Seattle 80.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

### Holmes Wants a Fight With Spinks

LAS VEGAS (AP) — Larry Holmes, who now wants to top Rocky Marciano's heavyweight record of 49-0 rather than retire, said Thursday he has signed for between \$2.5 million and \$3 million to fight light heavyweight champion Michael Spinks. But Spinks has not signed, and the match already has run into problems.

NBC wants to televise the fight in prime time Monday night, May 20, at a site to be determined. Promoter Butch Lewis, who has guided the unbeaten Spinks' career, said Spinks needs more time and added, "I'm going to tell" Holmes, whose record is 47-0, that "I can deliver the money, the site and Spinks for June or July."

### Swedes Will Play Cup Match in Chile

STOCKHOLM (UPI) — The defending-champion Swedish team, which March 5 left earthquake-struck Santiago, decided Thursday to play its postponed Davis Cup match against Chile in Santiago on April 19-21, despite a new tremor with aftershocks Monday night.

In Dallas, Sweden's Joakim Nystrom upset the world's top-ranked men's player, John McEnroe, by 6-4, 7-6 (7-5), 6-3 in the World Cup Tennis Tournament quarterfinals. McEnroe lost the second set tie breaker after losing an ace to a foot fault while leading 4-3.

### Boston Marathon Loses 2 Top Women

BOSTON (Combined Dispatches) — Laura Albers and Jenni Peters, considered two of the leading women contenders in the 89th Boston Marathon, have withdrawn, a race official announced Thursday.

Joe Catalano said he received a letter from Albers' husband Thursday, saying his wife felt that Lisa Larsen Weidenbach, the women's favorite, would be "too tough to beat" in Monday's 26-mile, 35-year race. Peters scratched because of an injury to her Achilles' tendon, Catalano said.

Ron Tabb, the second-place finisher in 1980 and third in 1983, withdrew citing the lack of prize money. A black South African, considered a top contender, was barred from the marathon because of an international ban on athletes from his country. "They could have told me a lot longer ago that I wouldn't be able to compete," said Mark Flanigan, a medical student who came from Johannesburg to run. (AP, UPI)





## ART BUCHWALD

## Here Comes the Judge

WASHINGTON — I knew Rotary wanted to be a federal judge, but I didn't know how badly until I found him at his desk perusing a file folder out a questionnaire.

"What's that?"

"It's a series of questions I have to answer correctly to satisfy the ultra-right wing that I'm worthy of having a seat on the bench."

"Why are you trying to satisfy the ultra-right?" I asked him.

"Because Ronald Reagan listens to them when he decides who gets the federal judgeships. A judicial candidate has to swear he believes the conservative ideology or he can't get appointed deputy ball bossman in a traffic court."



Buchwald

"What kind of questions are they asking you?"

"They want to know how I'll rule on abortion."

"You're going to have to rule for it if you want to be a federal judge. It's the law of the land."

"It may be the law of the land, but the ultras believe a federal judge has to ignore the law if a fetus is at stake."

"So what are you putting down?" I asked him.

"Here's what I wrote. 'As a federal judge I have no choice but to let my conscience take precedence over any Supreme Court decision — so help me God.' Do you think it's strong enough?"

## Beverly Hills Cop No. 9 On All-Time Money List

LOS ANGELES — "Beverly Hills Cop," starring Eddie Murphy, has topped \$200 million at the box office and entered the top 10 list of all-time money makers.

The movie, in its fourth month of release, vaulted over "Grease" and bumped "Footloose" to take the No. 9 position. "Beverly Hills Cop" also became the first R-rated film to enter the top 10, according to Paramount Pictures Corp., the distributor.

"The devil only knows what will satisfy them. What else are they asking you?"

"Would I have any hesitation firing a man in the electric chair?"

"That's a good right-to-life question. Would you?"

"Not if I could send him to the gas chamber first. You see, I don't want them to think I'm partial to just one kind of death penalty."

"So far it sounds like you're their kind of guy."

"Those are the easy ones. They also want to know how I feel about prayers in school."

"That shouldn't be hard. Say you're for them."

"Of course I said I'm for them. But the second part is multiple choice. Listen to this. 'If you answered yes, tell when: (A) in the morning, (B) at lunchtime, (C) all day long.'"

"I'd put down C, just to play it safe."

"There's no legal precedent for C," he said.

"There's no legal precedent for asking you all those other questions either."

Rotary looked at the sheet. "Do I believe everyone in the United States should own a gun?"

"I should hope so. How else would the good guys kill the bad guys in the suburbs?"

"Where do I stand on the Equal Rights Amendment?"

"Tell 'em, 'Right on top of Phyllis Schlafly.'"

"They want a list of all the political groups I've donated money to in the last 10 years, the name of anyone in the neighborhood who does not support covert aid to Nicaragua, a list of members of my family who still believe in Darwin's theory of evolution, and any bus drivers I know who are actively involved in school busing."

"You know something?" I said. "After listening to all this garbage I've decided you demean yourself by answering a questionnaire from a bunch of right-wing kooks just to get a seat on the federal court."

"Oh yeah?" he said. "They may be kooks, but they also happen to be United States senators. As far as the White House is concerned, when it comes to selecting judges, the right-wing zealot's word is law."

## Sam Shem Novels: Medicine for the Funny Bone

By Sandy Rovner

WASHINGTON — "Fine" is his new book, a funny, sensitive, even adventurous account of the metamorphosis of a resident in psychiatry, but Samuel Shem will always be known to U.S. medical students, interns and residents primarily as the author of "The House of God."

A sort of "Animal House" with substance, a less preachy "Meat & Potatoes," this cult classic has been read as studiously as Gray's Anatomy by virtually every student in any English-speaking medical school since it was published in 1978. It has sold well over a million copies, and even now, seven years later, it sells 300 copies a day.

"It's gotten so that you haven't gone to medical school if you haven't read 'House of God,'" said a bioethics professor.

Sam Shem — a pseudonym — is a physician and psychiatrist who graduated from Harvard Medical School, then resided in "The House of God" as BMS, or Best Medical School. BMS is affiliated with the House of God, a hospital "founded in 1913 by the American People of Israel when their medically qualified Sons and Daughters could not get good internships in good hospitals because of discrimination."

Shem interned at Beth Israel Hospital in Boston and describes it as "the worst year of my life." That he went to medical school at all is due at least in part to his freshman English composition instructor at Harvard.

He really liked the idea of writing, and he turned in his first composition with something of a sense of destiny. "I worked all night," he recalled. "After all, it was my first year. I was going to get a Harvard. When I got it back from the woman there wasn't a mark on the paper, and down at the bottom in little letters in red ink was 'See me.'"

He went to her office. "I said, 'What is it?' and she said, 'This is too terrible to grade. This is beneath F.' Shem recalled. "I was heartbroken. She never could tell me what was wrong, but she kept on giving me D's and D-minuses. I figured, here she is a grad student in English and she must know what she was doing. So all through Harvard, I never tried



Author "Shem": The House of God and St. Elsewhere.

to write again. I was crushed. "Later on I found out that there were only two people in the class who got A's. One of them was the son of a famous writer. The other was the captain of the freshman golf team. He was sleeping with her. I was on the golf team, too, and he told me."

He paused. And sighed. "I'd love to find that woman today." But that was around the time Sam Shem got into cockroaches. Cockroaches and golf got him a Rhodes scholarship, and when he returned from Balliol College at Oxford three years later he went to medical school.

The Thirteenth Law of the House of God: The delivery of medical care is to do as much nothing as possible.

After medical school, Samuel Shem became an intern at Beth Israel, where he came to the conclusion that in many emergency

room cases in big-city teaching hospitals, the most humane treatment is to permit a patient to die. Not, as he was taught, to take every possible heroic step to keep the patient alive, quality of life notwithstanding.

As he became immersed in the unexpected horror of decaying and decaying humanity, his life-line was his humor. "The House of God" was written, he says, "as catharsis. I just didn't want anyone else to have to go through that cruelly."

Lisa Rubin, a 25-year-old senior medical student at George Washington University Medical Center, said she "read the book between my first and second year. When I came to med school I had a real idealistic, glorified idea of what it was about, and 'House of God' was my introduction to the fact that my view and the reality were somewhat different. 'You get angry at that stage when you hear patients called 'gomers' [an acronym for 'get out of my emer-

gency room'], but when you're called at 3 A.M. and find a patient vomiting and incontinent and you're trying to put in an IV line and they're flailing around and as soon as you get the line in they'll knock it out and you start getting angry because you have nowhere else to put it. I'm not saying that's right, but that's the only way to preserve your own sanity."

"House of God" has the sort of humor that keeps you going. If you can't laugh at it, you'll cry. And if you cry, you won't make it."

At House of God, the chief resident, known as the Fat Man, teaches the young intern the rules and the ways to "buff" and "turf." Buffing a chart is to make it look as though something has been done for a patient when, in fact, the Thirteenth Law has been followed to the letter.

As for turfing: "My first very own patient was a LOL in NAD [little old lady no apparent distress] in bed of a cockroach and a prescription for a new artificial breast and padded bra with fillable pockets. Who knew how to write a prescription? Not me. She wrote it. I signed it. . . . Next was a Portuguese woman who wanted me to do something about her corns. Who knew about corns? I toyed with the idea of writing her a prescription for an artificial foot and a padded shoe with fillable soles, but then I remembered the Fat Man and turfed her to podiatry."

Doing any "nothing" is anathema to the medico-political hierarchy that runs not only House of God but also BMS and the Mount St. Elsewhere, the community hospitals in which patients are often dumped. The term "St. Elsewhere," created by Shem, so quickly became part of the medical vernacular that spokesmen for MTM Enterprises, which produced the TV program "St. Elsewhere," swear that the phrase was just plucked out of the air, that it had been a part of the medical argot forever.

There was nothing whimsical about it, except perhaps its choice in the first place. "You can see learning in a single cell loop," Shem said, and Dr. Fine, the troubled psychiatrist hero of his new book, says much the same thing.

Fine has trained grasshoppers to do all sorts of intellectual exercises one wouldn't expect of an insect. As zany as it sounds, practically all of Fine's science is based on fact, some on Oxford roaches, some on never discovered coveys about how the brain works.

When Shem wasn't trying to shock some sense into cockroaches at Oxford, he was writing plays. Shem admits to a certain conflict about his use of a nom de plume. At first, he says, it was to protect his psychiatric patients. Then, as his plays started winning awards and being performed in New York — off-Broadway, where his latest, "Ground Zero," is in production — he realized that Samuel Shem was his writing persona.

A few people, mostly close friends and his editor, know both selves. Most of his theater and literary cohorts know only Shem. Most of his patients know only Dr. (let's call him) Shrink.

Dr. Gail Povar, who teaches bioethics at the George Washington University Medical Center, said that what "The House of God" does "is provide all of the black humor all of us use with a black language. It pulled together all the jargon and created a language for a particular group. It created a universal experience people can use as a shorthand between themselves and the situation."

One bioethics professor said she does not use the book in her classes because "the older doctors would be appalled."

Kathryn Hunter, who teaches literature to medical students at the University of Rochester School of Medicine, does not use it in her classes, either, "because it should be kept as an underground classic."

## Damage at Stonehenge Causes Ban on Festival

A pop festival that has been held for 12 years at Stonehenge, Britain's richest prehistoric site, has been banned because "destructive and violent elements" dug bread ovens in ancient burial mounds and damaged the landmark last year.

"The land around Stonehenge, so rich in archaeological history, is now ruined," said John Crivell, area director of the National Trust, the English Heritage Commission, which cares for the 4,000-year-old monument, and the National Trust, which owns the surrounding land, announced that Stonehenge would be closed on the night of the summer solstice, June 21, which is usually the climax of the pop extravaganza. Last year, 35,000 people were camped illegally near Stonehenge, and 270 people were arrested, many for drug offenses. The festival lasted for six weeks, and the commission estimated damage at £20,000 (about \$25,000).

There were no hard feelings between Loretta Young and the producer Aaron Spelling after the actress withdrew from her role in an ABC movie and projected night-time soap opera, "Loretta Young." "Loretta Young will not be appearing in the movie because of creative differences over the story," her agent, Norman Brokaw, said Thursday. Young, 72, had been due to come out of retirement to begin work on the two-hour movie on April 22. She was to have played Margaret Drake, the matriarch of a Seattle shipping family. "It's true that we had creative differences over the way her character was developing," Spelling said. "She's a great star and a great friend and I hope she always remains both."

Barbara Bel Geddes, who left the "Dallas" series two years ago after a heart attack, will return for the show's eighth season this fall, a spokesman for Lorimar Productions said. Bel Geddes, 62, had quadruple bypass surgery after a heart attack in March 1983.

Charles Aznavour was hospitalized Thursday with acute pain caused by a kidney stone. Aznavour, 60, was being driven from his home in Geneva to a film festival at Vichy, France, where he was to give a performance when he collapsed. His chauffeur drove him to a hospital at Bourg-en-Bresse.

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